The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY OCTOBER 19, 1899. XXXVIII—NO. 31

CRITICAL PERIODS

In Woman's Life Are Made Dangerous by Pelvic Catarrh.

Mrs. Mathilde Richter.

Mrs. Mathilde Richter, Doniphan, Neb., says:

"I suffered from catarrh for many years, but since I have been taking Pe-ru-na I feel strong and well. I would advise all people to try Pe-ru-na. As I used Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin while I was passing through the change of life, I am positively convinced your beneficial remedies have relieved me from all my ills."

Pe-ru-na has raised more women from beds of sickness and set them to work again than any other remedy. Pelvic catarrh is the bane of womankind. Pe-ru-na is the bane of catarrh in all forms and stages. Mrs. Col. Hamilton, Columbus, O., says: "I recommend Pe-ru-na to women, believing it to be especially beneficial to them."

Send for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, entitled "Health and Beauty." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Don't be Deceived

Buy only Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. The only sure cure. 10c. and 25c. at all druggists.

Slusser's Vegetable Pills rouse the liver to healthy action, give tone to the stomach and invigorates the kidneys. At druggists.

B & B

75c

for new dollar goods.

All wool black storm serges.

58 inches—over a yard and a half wide.

Can't be equaled in the market, either width or excellent quality under a dollar.

Isn't this the kind of opportunity you'll want to get samples of without delay, and save 25 per cent on a dressy black suit or skirt?

A Great Store for Black Goods. Right Kinds Priced Right.

Special lot all pure linen napkins 23 inches square.

$1.50 dozen

—right from the best linen looms of Ireland.

People say this is an unrivaled place for good Linens.

We import extensively.

Get them for less—to sell for less.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

A NATIVE UPRISING.

Basutos In Revolt Against Orange Free State.

BOERS MET WITH BAD REPULSE.

Colonel Powell Made a Sally From Mafeking—Three Hundred Boers and 18 British Were Killed—Burghers Were Whipped by Force on Armored Train.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Morning Post's Ladysmith correspondent telegraphed that the Basutos have risen against the Orange Free State.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 18.—The foremost detachment of the enemy's northern column has not advanced beyond Ingagane, and no definite movement has been made from the Drakensberg passes.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Colonel Baden Powell made a sortie from Mafeking in force and attacked the Boers who were investing the town.

After fierce fighting the British carried the day.

One report said 300 Boers and 18 British were killed.

A skirmish that occurred near Spytfontein, says a special dispatch from Cape Town, was quite lively. The

TYPES OF BOERS.

armored train with a detachment of Lancashires approached unmolested until within range, when the Boers opened fire. The Maxims were instantly set to work and did great execution among the Burghers. The latter also used artillery, but ineffectively. The armored train returned to Kimberly unharmed.

The crew of the armored train said the Boers fired 13 shells, but their aim was wretched and not a single shot struck the train, which then made bold to approach nearer and opened fire with the Maxims.

The Burghers replied with heavy rifles, again shooting wildly. Only three of their bullets struck the train.

Subsequently the crew learned that five Boer and two Boer horses were killed while several Boers and horses were wounded. Not a member of the British force was so much as touched.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 18.—Communication with Belmont station, sixty miles south of Kimberley, was still open.

The fight with the armored train from Kimberley, in which the Boers lost more men than they did at Majuba hill, is held to prove that their shooting is not so good as it is reputed to be.

It is the general belief here, from items of intelligence received, that the Boers actually attacked Mafeking, and were repulsed. The reports of continued fighting there are regarded as proving that the Boers failed to score a success.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Oct. 14, by way of Delagoa bay, said:

"A cyclist dispatch was received from Ottoshoep, near Malmani, at 6 this evening, asserting that heavy fighting had been in progress all day long north of Mafeking. The British troops on board an armored train acted as a covering force to military engineers engaged in repairing the track. A Maxim on the train kept up a continuous fire.

"Conspicuous bravery was displayed on both sides, but it soon became apparent that the rifles of the Burghers were ineffective against an armored train. The latter, however, was once forced to retreat before a particularly strong assault; but it soon returned, accompanied by a British mounted contingent, and the fighting was renewed fiercely.

"Fighting still continues, the Boers holding their positions well. A dozen Boers were killed or wounded, but the British casualties cannot be ascertained.

"Heavy firing can be heard south of Mafeking, where General Cronje's commando is operating.

"A corps of experienced continental engineers, former officers, has left Pretoria for the southwestern borders, escorted by a commando of picked Boer shots. It is probably intended for large dynamiting operations.

"A big engagement is expected shortly in the vicinity of Ladysmith. The forces of Commandant Piet Vys are encamped on a mountain overlooking Dundee, from which point they will be able to observe the movements of the British troops."

Prize Fight Postponed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of the managers of Jim Jeffries and Tom Sharkey it was agreed to postpone the fight for one week from the date originally set. It will take place on Friday, November 3.

THREE FELL IN BATTLE.

General Otis Reported Deaths at Multinlupa—List of Men Wounded In Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—General Otis at Manila cabled the following additional casualties:

Killed—Thirty-seventh infantry, near Multunlupa, Oct. 12, Company A, Leslie Berry, Joseph T. Morisette, Joseph Maher.

Wounded—Fourth infantry, at Imus, Oct. 5, Company E, Frank O. Stevens, foot, slight; Oct. 6, Company C, Corporal Ralph C. Haxton, hand and leg, severe; Company A, Henry Faulkner, hand, slight; Company F, Frank B. Conklin, leg and knee, severe. Ninth infantry, at Angeles, Oct. 11, Company C, Corporal John W. Lattimore, foot, slight; Company F, Christopher E. White, chest, slight; Axel E. Skegsberg, leg, moderate; Company L, Frank Shork, forearm, slight; John F. McGraw, arm, slight. Oct. 13, Leslie Cheiann, arm, severe. Seventeenth infantry, Oct. 11, Company D, Corporal William C. Rossell, arm, slight. Thirty-seventh infantry, near Multuilupa, Oct. 12, Company B, Andrew S. Garrett, thigh, moderate; hospital corps, Joseph S. Shapiro, thign, moderate. Sixth infantry, at Labuan island, Negros, Oct. 1, Company A, Sergeant George Stevens, arm, severe; Elmer F. Affeldt, thigh, slight; Company B, Harry Campbell, thigh, moderate.

MANILA, Oct. 18.—Bell's regiment, moving from a position northwest of Bacolor, drove the enemy out of Porac.

One American was killed and one wounded.

The Filipinos lost a number of killed and wounded.

The Americans captured two bullock carts of ammunition.

Editor at Manila Arrested.

MANILA, Oct. 18.—The newspaper Patria has been suppressed and its editor, Senor Utor, Spaniard, placed under arrest on a charge of printing and publishing seditious documents. For some time The Patria has been hostile to the Americans. Recently pamphlets attacking the Americans and friendly Filipinos have been circulated, and the police believe that Utor wrote them.

ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS MET

Delegates From Different Parts of the Country in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The opposition of the Anti-expansionists to the subjugation of the Filipinos took tangible form in the meeting of about 160 delegates from different parts of the country to launch a crusade against the policy of the administration in the Philippines.

The meeting was called to order in Central Music hall by temporary Chairman Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago.

The Committee on Organization of the Convention was appointed as follows: George G. Mercer, Philadelphia; Frank H. Scott, Chicago; Dana Estes, Boston; Louis R. Ehrich, Colorado Springs, Colo., and Paul F. Coste, St. Louis.

Owing to the illness of his wife George H. Boutwell could not be present, but a letter from him was read.

General Anderson Made a Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commanding the department of the lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, in his annual report to the war department, said Columbus barracks, O., is well adapted for a recruiting depot, but not in his opinion for a large permanent garrison. For a reasonable expenditure the post can be made healthy and agreeable. Fort Sheridan is in good condition and Fort Thomas, Ky., is in a satisfactory condition. An aggregate of 725 enlisted strength seems inadequate to the present needs of a department embracing six large and populous states.

Lieutenant Meunier Recovering.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The colonial office received a telegram asserting that Lieutenant Meunier, who escaped massacre with the party of Lieutenant-Colonel Kloob, by members of the French expedition, under the charge of Captain Voulet and Captain Chanoine, in the French Soudan, is now recovering from his wounds. Lieutenant Meunier was rescued by Lieutenant Pallier, who now commands Voulet's men, and is trying to join the Foureau-Lamy mission, which has left Air for Damergou. The despatch does not fix the whereabouts of Voulet or Chanoine.

Took Back His Erring Wife.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 18.—John Stephenson and Mrs. Alice Jones, who eloped to Europe and were arrested in London, were given a hearing before Alderman Davison. Stephenson plead guilty to having forged the name of the woman's husband to a deed to his property and secured $600. In default of $2,000 bail he was sent back to jail. Mrs. Jones waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of $2,000. Mr. Jones has forgiven his erring wife and taken her back to his home.

Baptist Ministers' Union.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 18.—The Baptist Ministers' union of Pennsylvania concluded its session in the First Baptist church. There were 98 delegates present. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. A. Maxwell; first vice president, Rev. W. J. Ford, Scranton; second vice president, Rev J. Henry Haslan, Williamsport; secretary and treasurer, S. F. Forgus, D. D., Huntingdon.

Labor Parties at Issue.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 18.—A hearing was given by Judges Simonton and Weiss in the matter of the cross-objections of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg factions of the Socialistic-Labor party to each others nominations. Judge Simonton intimated that the Philadelphia faction would be ruled out.

Dewey Going to Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In company with Lieutenant Brumby, who is to be presented with a sword by the city of Atlanta, and a citizens' committee, Admiral Dewey will leave Washington next Monday night, arriving at Atlanta Tuesday evening.

IN HIS NATIVE STATE.

President McKinley Reached Cleveland Today.

VISITED FAIR AT KALAMAZOO.

The Presidential Party Entertained In a Novel Manner at That Place—Spoke to Great Crowds In Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18.—President McKinley and party arrived here today.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 18.—This city entertained the presidential party in a novel way. A carnival and street fair were in progress. The united commercial travelers, 2,500 strong, were delegated to furnish the entertainment. Senator Burrows met the president at Chicago and was reinforced by another committee at Niles, when the train reached here 100 carriages drew up and a procession was formed, with President McKinley and cabinet in front. On each side of the carriages marched commercial travelers carrying a flambeau of red fire.

The streets were decorated for miles, and at least a hundred thousand people, brought in by excursions, thronged the sidewalks. As the president appeared, cheer after cheer ran down the long line and was taken up by people in the booths on side streets. The drive lasted forty minutes, and no speaking was indulged in.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 18.—President McKinley spoke briefly here. Several thousand people heard him and cheered to the echo.

At Battle Creek President McKinley spoke briefly to a large audience from a stand facing the square behind the railway station. A few Michigan volunteers who served in Cuba were drawn up around the platform.

At Niles, Mich., the president made a pleasing reference to the fact that he was born in a town of the same name in Ohio and that some of his pleasantest memories were associated with his boyhood days in that place.

Every person within a radius of ten miles of Three Oaks, Mich., apparently turned out to greet President McKinley. The cannon contributed to the Maine monument fund by Admiral Dewey, was won by Three Oaks and its enthusiasm was in full play when the president and cabinet were escorted through files of school children, waving small flags, to a stand near the car. The president spoke briefly and introduced the cabinet. All were cheered heartily.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—When the train bearing the presidential party from the north reached Chicago it was transferred to the Michigan Central tracks and left at once for Michigan points and the east. As the train passed through Lake Forest, the Onwentsia golf links were deserted and the players surrounded the station, cheering lustily. A short stop was made, and President McKinley bowed to the throng, but there was no speaking.

President McKinley did not appear, and no speeches were made in this city. A few friends entered the president's car during the ten minutes' wait and greeted him.

At Evanston, Ill., he spoke to a number of college students.

While in Wisconsin the president spoke to crowds at different points.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Tributes to Dead at Christian Jubilee, Especially Atkinson, Who Died Addressing a Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Memorial day at the jubilee convention of the Christian Missionary society was observed, the tributes being mostly in honor of A. M. Atkinson of Washington, Ind., who dropped dead while addressing the business men's section last Saturday night.

The venerable C. L. Loos of Lexington, Ky., continued to preside over the Foreign Missionary society, where missionaries from all the foreign fields reported on their respective works in touching appeals. Addresses were also delivered by W. J. Thamon, on "Missions on the Gospels;" by W. Pinkerton, on "The Peerlessness of Christianity," and by G. L. Wharton, on the work in India.

Inspected Troops for Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, made a special inspection of the Scots Guards, prior to their departure for South Africa next Saturday. He congratulated the commanding officer, Colonel Arthur Paget, on having so fine a batallion, and briefly addressed the men. Afterwards he conversed at length with Colonel Paget and his American wife.

Priests' Eucharistic League.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The third convention of the Priests' Eucharistic League began at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul here by the celebration of the Blessed Sacrament. The benediction was by Rt. Rev. I. F. Horstmann, D. D., of Cleveland. After the religious exercises had been concluded the diocesan directors of the league held a business session in the cathedral chapel. The session was in secret.

Ohio Central Not Sold.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 18.—The officials of the Ohio Grand Central deny that any deal has been made by which the road is to be sold to the Pennsylvania System. It is learned, however, that the Morgans have made Mr. Burke another offer for his property, but he declined to sell at the price offered. Mr. Burke has declared lately that his railroad property is not open for sale.

Seventeen New Cases of Fever.

KEY WEST, Oct. 18.—There were 17 new cases of yellow fever reported; no deaths.

TESTIMONY ON TRUSTS.

Reid of Tinplate Company, Reis of National Steel, and Others Before Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The industrial commission continued its inquiry into the trust question, the witnesses being President Daniel G. Reid of Chicago of the American Tinplate company, William Reis of Chicago, president of the National Steel company; Charles S. Guthrie of Pittsburg, president of the American Steel Hoop company, and Judge William H. Moore, the promoter of these and other trusts.

Mr. Reid gave evidence that the books in which the transfers of stocks are registered and the books containing the names, addresses and number of shares respectively of the shareholders, are open to the examination of every stockholder. He said that Judge Moore had organized the combination, and had received for his services $10,000,000 worth of the common stock. The consolidation had been made to prevent absolute failure, as many of the tin plate establishments were rapidly drifting into bankruptcy. The prices of the product had increased rapidly since the organization, and there had been a corresponding advance in wages. He estimated that the increase in wages and in employes would represent an enlarged pay-roll of $2,000,000 annually.

He explained the relations of his company with the National Steel company and the American Steel Hoop company, saying that each company had directors who held similar places in the other companies. The Tinplate company buys half of its raw material from the National company, but it buys, he said, where it can buy cheapest.

Mr. Reid said that 13 mills had been shutdown because of their poor location, but 45 new ones had been started. Without the tariff, Mr. Reid thought it would be impossible to manufacture tinplate in the United States.

The testimony of Mr. Reis agreed in most respects with that of Mr. Reid, especially in regard to the increase in wages and the advance in the prices of raw material. He declared that his company sold its products to any one that wanted to buy and that its sales were not confined to the tinplate company, as had been alleged.

Mr. Reis differed from the other witnesses in his estimate of the effect of the tariff, saying that directly it did not benefit his industry in the least. He denied his company was a trust as that word was ordinarily employed.

Mr. Guthrie said that he found the combination interests represented in the Steel Hoop company of vast advantage in many ways, and especially in securing a foreign market. He considered the tariff of very material advantage to the industry.

Judge William H. Moore of Chicago, who had organized the American Tinplate company, the National Steel company and the American Steel Hoop company, said he organized the tinplate company at the request of some of the owners. He bought each of the 39 concerns and then gave the owners the privilege of accepting cash at the valuation agreed upon, or stock at the rate of one share of common and one share of preferred for each in valuation, the par value of the stock being $100 per share. He defended the New Jersey corporation law as fair and liberal, and said it was modeled largely after the English law.

BRYAN IN LOUISVILLE.

Reached the End of His Kentucky Tour Today — Telegram of Approval From Prominent Democrats.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—After visiting Harriodsburg and Shelbyville this morning, Mr. Bryan reached Louisville about noon. He and the other distinguished gentlemen of the party are the guests of the Elks' carnival. There was a barbecue this afternoon and a parade, in which the Chicago Democratic Marching club participated. Late in the day the special will leave for Covington, the home of Mr. Goebel, where the final meeting of the Kentucky trip will be held. From Covington Mr. Bryan goes into Ohio for a campaign of several days.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 18.—Mr. Bryan spoke at the opera house here, making the following telegram the basis of his remarks:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.

Hon. William J. Bryan, Louisville.

"Jones, Stone, Whitmore, Conk, Caruth, Cook and many other friends congratulate you, Goebel, Blackburn and Kentucky Democrats on splendid reception in Kentucky. Success in Kentucky means success in the nation next year. (Signed) J. G JOHNSON."

Mr. Bryan said he had seen it stated that the election of Goebel would mean a defeat to free silver. If he thought so he would not be in Kentucky.

The longest speech of the day was at Lexington, in Chautauqua hall, before perhaps the largest gathering met during the day's trip. There was a large and demonstrative assembly at Mount Sterling, the meeting being held in the open courtyard, while the rain came down in torrents. There were friendly crowds at Versailles, Richmond, Winchester, Stanford and Junction City, where a stop was made for the night. Ex-Governor McCreary and party boarded the special at Winchester and accompanied the train to Junction City.

At Richmond the crowd rushed in upon Mr. Bryan, breaking the carriage windows and insisting upon escorting him back to the train.

To Build a Railroad In Africa.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The imperial council it is announced has unanimously approved the proposal that the government should undertake the construction of the East African Central railway. The first section will be to Ukami. It is to be built within three years. The cost is estimated at 12,000,000 marks.

Indicted for Malpractice.

HOMERVILLE, Oct. 18.—Dr. L. U. Reitz, a prominent physician of Dupont, was arrested upon the indictment by the Grand Jury on a charge of malpractice, in having removed half of the kidney of a woman instead of the ovaries which he intended to remove. The woman died.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

Hurford Hotel Building Condemned.

ORDERED TORN DOWN.

A Massillon Case in Common Pleas Court—A Garbage Plant for Canton—Chambers in Government Building Recommended for Judge Day.

CANTON, Oct. 17.—The city board on unsafe and insecure buildings composed of Fire Chief John Leininger, Mayor Robertson, City Engineer P. H. Weber, and Plumbing Inspector A. Boerner, by a unanimous vote Monday afternoon pronounced the Hurford house as being unsafe to be occupied for hotel purposes and ordered it torn down within four months. Secretary of the Board Louis N. Ney was instructed to notify the owners at once.

Through his attorney, J. O. Garrett, Jacob Bupp has filed an answer in the case of Mary H. Bupp vs. Jacob Bupp, denying each and all allegations.

At the request of a defendant's attorney, C. C. Upham, the hearing of Isaac Noville, charged with robbing court house offices, has been postponed until Monday afternoon. Noville is now out of jail, bail in the sum of $500, having been furnished by John Skeeles and C. C. Upham.

Custodian George B. Frease, of the United States Government building, Monday recommended to the treasury department that Judge William R. Day, of the United States court of appeals, be provided chambers in the government building in this city. Judge Day will probably spend half his time in Canton. He is this week engaged here in court work. It will probably be necessary for him to have hearings here. The recommendation will probably be followed.

In the estate of Thomas Sewell, of Lawrence township, Mary Sewell has been appointed administratrix.

Private sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of Barbara Ertle, of Massillon.

Final account has been filed in the estate of Thomas Laviers, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John E Rusher and Ida B. Silley, of Beach City, and Henry McNeal and Frances Yocus, of Navarre.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Emmanuel Heisler to John Heisler, 42-100 acres, Perry township, for $300.

Nettie Allman to Samuel Frase, 23 70-100 acres, Perry township, for $1,350.

A. N. Bordner to F. W. Bordner, 4 acres, Bethlehem township, for $80.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Meeting of Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio.

CANTON, Oct. 18.—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio is in session in Mayor Robertson's court room today. Among those in attendance are Drs. Garrigues and Kirkland, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Albert Heiman and Mary Stephan, and Andrew Miller, jr., and Alice Rogers, William H. Geis and Jennie Johnston, of Massillon, and James F. Davidson and Lulu Weimer, of Beach City.

Judge McCarty has issued an order to the sheriff to summon 14 of the petit jury to appear for duty Monday morning, October 23, at 10 o'clock. At that time jury cases will be commenced in court room No. 1 before Judge McCarty. The other thirteen members of the jury will be summoned to appear for duty on the 26th inst.

Saturday evening's Republican rally, at which George K. Nash, candidate for governor, and Senator Burrows, of Michigan, will be the speakers, promises to be the largest ever held in Stark county. All railways entering the city, are making special rates and arrangements for the immense crowd that is expected to pour into the city. The speaking will take place in the Tabernacle.

AN IMPORTANT FOOD LAW.

Heavy Penalties for Selling Articles of Food Containing Unhealthy Ingredients.

The following law was passed at the last session of the Missouri legislature, taking effect August 20, 1899:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation doing business in this state to manufacture, sell or offer to sell any article, compound or preparation for the purpose of being used or which is intended to be used in the preparation of food, in which article, compound or preparation there is any arsenic, calomel, bismuth, ammonia or alum.

SEC. 2. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, which shall be paid into and become a part of the road fund of the county in which such fine is collected.

The operation of this law will be mainly against alum baking powders. But the manufacture or sale of any article of food or article intended to be used in food which contains any of the substances classed by the law as unhealthful—from arsenic to alum—is absolutely prohibited.

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DOWN IN DIXIE LAND

I wish I was in the land ob cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
In Dixie Land whar I was born in
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
CHORUS.
Den I wish I was in Dixie,
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand
To libe and die in Dixie.
Away, away, away down south in Dixie
Away, away, away down south in Dixie
Old Missus marry "Will-de-weaber,"
Willium was a gay deceaber:
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
But when he put his arm around 'er,
He smiled as fierce as a forty pounder.
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
Cho.—Den I wish, etc
His face was as sharp as a butcher's cleaber.
But dat did not seem to greab 'er;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
Old Missus acted the foolish part,
And died for a man dat broke her heart
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
Cho.—Den I wish, etc.
Now here's a health to the next old Missus.
An' all de gals dat wants to kiss us;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
But if you want to drive way sorrow,
Come and hear dis song to-morrow.
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
Cho.—Den I wish, etc.
Dar's buckwheat cakes an' Injin batter,
Makes you fat or a little fatter:
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
Den hoe it down an' scratch yo' grabble
To Dixie's land I'm bound to trabble,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
Cho.—Den I wish, etc.

ON A CIRCULAR SAW.

Many men can tell stories of thrilling escapes and of salvation wrought so marvellously, that one wonders if the day of miracles has indeed passed, but I doubt if any man was ever saved from a horrible and painful death in stranger manner than was I, twenty-two years ago, when I was employed as under-timekeeper at Wheatly and Sons' great saw-mills, near Williamsport Pa. My adventure sprang so directly out of an incident connected with my domestic life that I may, perhaps, be pardoned for referring to the incident in question. It was as follows:

When I first came to the saw-mills I lodged with a fellow-employe named Maxwell. He was a tall, powerful-built dark fellow, possessed of a curious manner which made many of us call him mad, though I believe none of us ever thought him insane. When in a good humor he was the best of companions, and after a time, he and I became great friends.

Our friendship would doubtless have continued had it not been for the intervention of that breaker of so many friendships between man and man—a woman. Ella Langley was the sweetest girl I had ever looked upon, and when I first saw her face, I longed to make her my wife. I confided my purpose one evening to Maxwell as we sat smoking our pipes at our lodging, and he sprang up as though I had shot him.

"Curse you, Graham," he said, in a hoarse tone, the old mad look blazing in his grey eyes: "I mean to marry that girl myself. Keep away from her, do you hear?"

I could not help laughing.

"Your behavior is extraordinary," I said. "and your remark more so. Haven't I as much right as you to Miss Langley?"

"Right or no right," he said, in a dogged tone, "you had better mind what I say. We have been god friends, Graham; but, Heaven help you, if you make Ella Langley your wife. If I cannot have her myself, I will take care that you do not either."

"I have heard," I replied, quietly, "of the story of the dog in the manger, but I never thought you were that kind of animal, Maxwell. Come, let us shake hands, as pals should do, and forget this nonsense. We both have equal chances, as I understand it, and let the best man win."

He held out his hand, sulkily, and muttered that he had no desire to quarrel, but that he was very jealous and hated the idea of having a rival. Putting down his late outbreak to some mad impulse which he could not control, I dismissed the incident from my mind, and soon forgot all about it.

To make a long story short, I may say that shortly afterwards I asked Ella Langley to marry me, and she consented. We were wed within a short space, and Maxwell congratulated me along with the others. I wondering at his magnanimity. Little did I guess the hideous vengeance which was already developing in his brain, otherwise I doubt if I should have gone my way with my bride as joyfully as I went it then.

The weeks passed uneventfully enough and brought us to the Fourth of July. On that day the entire factory was closed the only person on the premises being myself. I had to look after the building until 6 P. M when the night watchman would come on duty.

I went my round methodically on arrival, and as I returned to the yard office, where my report-book was kept I heard a ring at the gate bell. Going to the gate I found to my surprise that the visitor was my late fellow-lodger, Roger Maxwell.

"Halloa, old man!" he said, "I've just come to get my watch, which I was duffer enough to leave in my locker in the shop yesterday. Sha'n't be a minute."

Although he spoke in a calm manner, and seemed friendly, I did not like the look in his eyes. Somehow or other, I began to fear that the madness which we had always attributed to him was now taking hold of him in real earnest; but, of course, I could make no reasonable objection to his fetching his watch. I therefore admitted him, and bidding him "look sharp," I returned to my stool in the yard office.

The day was exceedingly hot, and very soon my head dropped forward on my book, and I dozed off into a vague, restless slumber. Dream followed dream in fitful succession, and suddenly the face of Maxwell seemed to come into my vision. His visage was black with hate, and something seemed to tell me that he was about to seek my life. I was meditating flight, when I awoke with a curious feeling in my throat, to find the man whom I had seen in the dream bending over me in reality, his fingers twisting themselves round my neck.

I struggled fiercely, but the struggle was an unequal one, for he was infinitely my superior in size and strength, and then the fierceness of madness redoubled his vigor. Five minutes later I lay on the floor of the yard office bound and helpless. To cry for assistance was useless, for the door of the office was shut, and even had it been open, no cry of mine could have reached the street.

My position was indeed appalling. Here was I, unable to move hand or foot, at the mercy of a fierce maniac, for I knew now that he was indeed mad, and that his reason, which long had been wavering, had fled altogether. Making, however, a mighty effort to be calm, I said, as quietly as I could.

"What is the meaning of this, Maxwell? What are you going to do with me?"

His laugh, low and demoniacal, told me that I might expect little mercy. When his fiendish mirth was exhausted he said, with a sneer:—

"You will know my meaning and what I intend to do with you soon enough. Long before the afternoon is out you will cease to live."

"What injury have I done you?" I pleaded, though I feared that my words would avail little; "what injury have I done you, that you should seek my life?"

He knelt down beside me, his mouth so close that I felt his breath on my face, and said, hoarsely; "You know well enough, but I will tell you all the same. You stole from me the thing I loved best in the world—the woman I longed to make my wife. You took my Elsie from me, and I am going to take your life from you in return. You stole Elsie, who was as precious to me as existence itself; it is but just that your life should pay the penalty of the theft."

"It was no theft," I said. "She loved me, and she did not love you. We had equal chances, and I won. Such things happen every day."

"Aye," he returned, with a look which made me shudder," and men go mad for love every day, and sometimes those men kill their successful rivals. But I will waste no more words with you, Prepare for the end."

I saw any further argument was useless. I gave myself up for lost, and said to him:—

"Very well, Maxwell. Since you wish to murder the man who was once your friend, do so. But for Heaven's sake, let my death be quick and merciful."

He laughed again.

"No," he cried, "your death shall not be quick and merciful. It shall be slow in coming and horrible when it comes. Shall I tell you what I am going to do with you? I am going to fasten you, bound as you now are, to the longest beam in the mill and set you on the saw. Then I am going below to get up steam, and you can guess the rest. I calculate that it will take two hours to fire the boiler so as to start the belting, and you will thus have two hours to lie and think of your punishment. Come, I think I have won the game after all, Mr. Jack Graham."

His words struck a terrible anguish into my soul. To die at all, is bitter enough, but to die the awful death which this maniac meant to deal out to me, was too horrible to contemplate. I could only lie there motionless and pray with all my strength that some miracle might be wrought, and that even at the eleventh hour my life might be spared. For although I clung to existence I was not afraid to die, but the thought of Ella was preeminent in my brain; Ella, whom I loved more than life itself, and who would be heart-broken when she learned of my awful end.

Maxwell stood gazing at me for some moments in gloomy silence. Then picking me up as easily as one might lift a child, he carried me to the shop which contained the big saw, called by the men "Big Jack," in consequence of its great size, and bound me, with deft fingers, to the beam, some six yards long, which lay on the slag ready to be sawn asunder.

He then attached to the beam the pulley by which the wood would be drawn automatically towards the saw directly the machinery was set in motion, and with a short, cruel laugh, left me to myself and to my thoughts.

They were horrible enough. Now that death seemed to me an absolute certainty. I was not much perturbed in my mind about myself, but I thought of my wife, and the memory of her sweet face, which never more would look into mine, filled me with keen anguish.

I cried out several times for help, but I knew only too well that the cry was useless. The shop in which I was lying was midway between the boiler-house and the street, and some 600 yards from either, as the factory was a big one. I might have been at the North Pole, so completely isolated was I then from all human help.

I commanded my soul to God as I lay there bound and helpless. I asked Him in His infinite mercy to protect my wife when I had passed from earth, and to comfort her in her great sorrow. Then I asked forgiveness for the sins I had committed, and when the prayer was ended, I felt certain resignation which was deeply comforting.

The maniac had indeed devised a horrible vengeance when he had hit upon the idea of binding me to the saw and leaving me whilst he fired the boiler, for during that time I was able to lie and contemplate my end, and in spite of the resignation of which I have spoken, my feelings were bitter enough I think in those awful moments I must have aged by many years. Even at this remote time, the horror of that day comes back to me and fills me with terror, bringing the sweat to my brow.

Sometimes I awake in the night from a ghastly dream, in which I fancy myself once again bound on that saw; and I thank God with all my heart, and with trembling lips, that, after all, it is only a dream.

After a little space, Maxwell came back.

"I have built the fire down below," he said, hoarsely, "and you can calculate, from your own knowledge of such things, how long death will be in coming. And now I shall switch on the belt to the saw."

With absolute calmness, as though he were going through the merest detail of the workshop routine, he stooped and switched the belt on to the shaft of the saw. Every now and again he would take a long glance at me, as though revelling in my silent agony. Poor fellow! At this late date I can even look back and pity him, for how keen must have been the tortures of his mind which drove his poor, weak brain from its throne, and left him a fierce and bloodthirsty maniac.

"Good-bye, Graham," he said, speaking between his teeth. "Good-bye, and take my curse with you where you are going."

He rushed from the shop, and I never saw him again.

It is no exaggeration to say that the minutes passed like hours. At length, after what seemed to me to have been more like a week than some couple of hours, I heard a slight vibration, the floor began to tremble, the belting groaned and squeaked, and then * * * * I knew * * * * knew only too well * * * *that the end was near. The engine had started, and the machinery was setting to work. In five minutes' time the section of the beam to which I was bound would be caught in the merciless teeth of the gigantic saw, and then, good-bye to life.

The beam being some six yards long, and I being attached to the end of it farthest from the saw, there were some four yards now standing between me and destruction. I knew that the saw was a moderately quick one, for I had often watched it in an idle moment, little dreaming of what the future was to bring forth for me in connection with this apparatus, and I calculated that five minutes at least must elapse before I was caught by the revolving saw.

I wonder if any human being, no matter how great his imaginative power, can realize, even dimly, my feelings as I lay staring up at the ceiling whilst the beam was slowly, but surely, drawn by the automatic pulley nearer and nearer to the saw.

And still the machinery whirred and whistled, still the belting groaned, still the wheels flew round, bringing me nearer and nearer to death.

For a few moments, fancy played strange tricks with me, and the clearness of my brain vanished. I thought that I was dead and had passed to some wondrous island, where Ella was beside me. Then I awoke, and the horrible reality came back to me with a sickening pang. For the machinery still whirred and whistled, the belting still groaned, and the wheels flew round, bringing me closer and closer to the end.

Now I was a yard from the saw, now only two feet, and soon, very soon I must reckon in inches. Nearer and nearer still, the huge saw revolving like some fierce monster, its teeth shining in the warm sunlight, waiting to taste my blood. Nearer! God help me, nearer still!

Twelve inches, eleven inches, ten inches, nine inches, and still the beam crept on. I was parched and choked; my eyes seemed to burn with a red-hot fierceness. I tried to cry out, but breath failed me. Nearer and nearer still.

On, on, on, went the beam, and even as I gave myself up for lost, and felt the wind produced by the saw on my temples, I heard a tremendous noise, followed by a piercing cry of human agony. Then unconsciousness came, and I knew no more.

* * * * * * *

When I recovered, I found myself on the floor of the shop. My bonds had been unfastened, and several people were beside me. One of them, whom I took to be a doctor, inquired kindly how I felt.

"Much better, I returned, as I swallowed the brandy which he held towards me; "very much better. But now tell me, please, what has happened, and how it comes about that I have been rescued."

"You will have to tell us afterwards," he said, pleasantly, "how it came about that you were bound to that saw. By Jove, you had a very narrow squeak. You see, the boiler burst, and the machinery stopped just in time.

I understood all in a moment. The maniac, forgetful of all else save his desire of vengeance, had doubtless forgotten to open the safety valve, with the result that the boiler-plates had become over-heated, and the explosion occurred.

I looked up at the belting and saw that it hung limp and inert.

"Ah, yes," said the doctor, noticing my glance, "the shock of the explosion no doubt threw the belt off the shaft; but if you look at your shoes, my friend you will see what a narrow squeak you have had."

I looked at my boots and found that the heels had actually been cut by the saw, so that had not the boiler exploded at that moment, I must surely have gone out to one of the most horrible deaths that the mind of man can conceive.

Trapped.

Attorney—You say this defendant kissed you in a dark room?

Fair Plaintiff—Yes, sir.

Attorney—Will you please explain to the court how you came to enter a dark room with the defendant?

Fair Plaintiff—Oh, it wasn't dark when we went in. I turned the light out afterward.

Same Man and Place.

Marie—Where are you going this Summer?

Mertie—To Narragansett. I had a dozen proposals there last Summer.

Marie—And you think that the same man will be there this Summer, do you?

Danger in Dueling.

"We'll sthand back ter back, count tin, walk sivin stips, thin tur-rn 'roun' an' foire."

"Thot's all roight enuff, Doolin, but what guarantay hove Oi yez won't kick me when me back's turned?"

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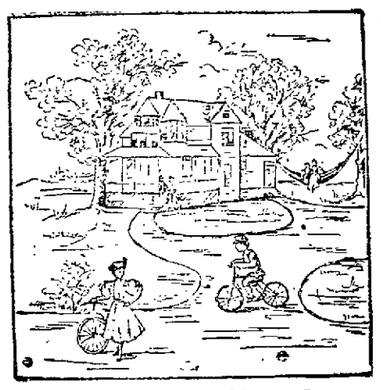

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Massillon, O.

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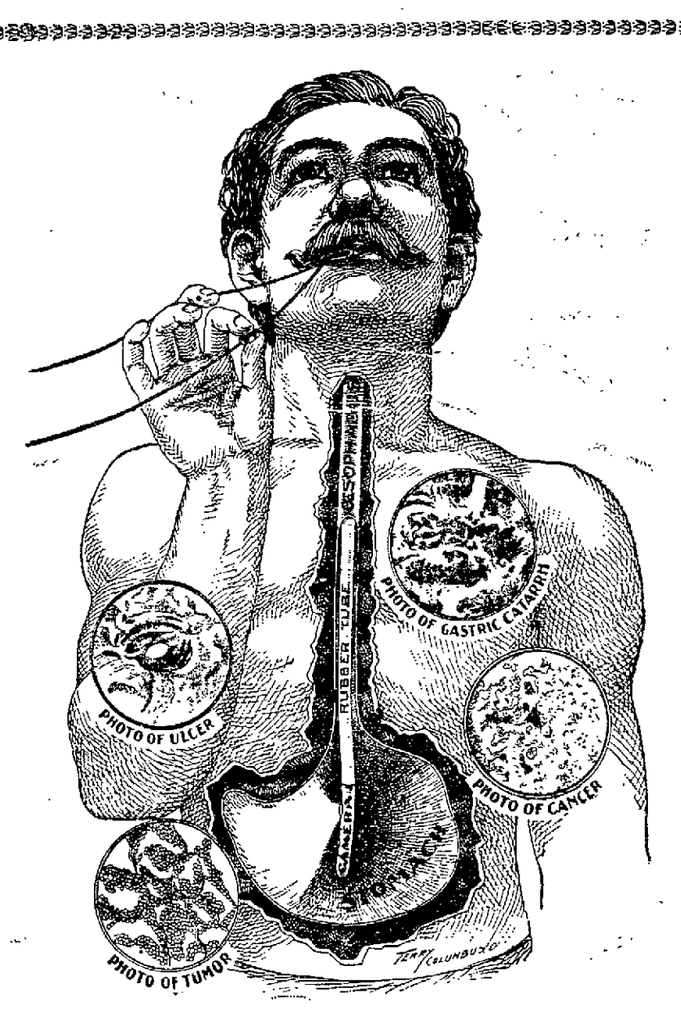

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PRAISE AND PROFIT.

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MARKEL ON THE RUBBER.

Darkness Shortened the Canton Game, the Score Standing 11 to 7—Good Fielding and Batting Features—Baumgartner Back Again.

Sunday afternoon's game at Mahaffey park, between Canton and Massillon, for a $100 purse and the Stark county championship, was won by the home team, the game being called on account of darkness in the latter half of the seventh inning, with the score standing 11 to 7. On account of some disagreement with the management, Heyman refused to play, and Markel was substituted. He pitched a remarkably steady game throughout, but seven hits being secured from his delivery. Mahaffey ceased to be an enigma to the Massillon boys, and they lambasted him right and left. The fielding of both teams was uniformly excellent. Baumgartner, who recently left Massillon to accept a position in the Cleveland state hospital, is back again, and filled his old place in center field. More than one-half of the spectators were from Massillon.

Canton's share of the proceeds of the game went to Manager Cooper as a benefit. On his first appearance at the bat Umpire Parks, in behalf of friends, presented him with several boxes of cigars, one of which he gracefully sent over to the Massillon boys on their bench. Ray Markel was also the recipient of honors. In the fourth inning Canton admirers presented to him on the diamond a complicated floral design, whose centerpiece was a huge head of cabbage. Umpire Parks's decisions seemed to be unsatisfactory to Massillonians from the outset. Finally, in the fourth inning, he made an indignant exit from the grounds, at the same time requesting that Umpire Featheringham, of Massillon, be installed in his stead. Mr. Featheringham was not among the spectators, however, so Mr. Nist, of Canton, was persuaded to try his hand. His decisions were far more satisfactory.

Cooper opened up the game by hitting to center for two bases. Gremminger drew a base on balls. Witt fumbled Delaney's grounder, and while he, Stark and Bullock were busy catching Delaney at second, Cooper and Gremminger had scored.

In the second, Stark singled to center. Markel was hit by a pitched ball, advancing him to second. Baumgartner's hit scored him. Markel was thrown out at third. Gove's sacrifice and Nolan's single scord Baumgartner.

In Canton's half of the third, Drumm received a base on balls. Gremminger singled to center, and while vain attempts were being made to catch Drumm at third, he himself reached second. Delaney watched four bad ones pass. Romy's hit scored Drumm and Gremminger, and Delaney came in on Piero's single. Baumgartner's error left Romy in.

In the fourth, singles by Cooper and Gremminger and the beating out of a fly, gave Canton its last run.

Massillon's fourth was a long one, five runs being scored. Four bad ones and a stolen base placed Nolan on second. Bullock followed up with a single and a stolen base, placing him on third. Both scored on Ketler's double. Smith singled and beat out Witt's fly to second, Ketler taking third. Both scored on Stark's two-bagger. Baumgartner's hit brought in Stark.

Nolan singled in the fifth, and an error by Miller, Hallam's passed ball and Ketler's single scored him.

By this time, on account of the darkness, playing was not only almost impossible, but was also extremely dangerous. Umpire Nist, however, was anxious that the game should go ahead, and ahead it went, the moon meanwhile casting its light over the top of the grand stand, and Witt, ever and anon, lighting matches to trace the wandering way of the ball.

Massillon's seventh opened. Gove singled, and Nolan's two-base hit scored him. The latter stole third, and scored on Smith's two-bagger, as did also Bullock, who had received a base on balls. Here Umpire Nist finally became aware of the lateness of the hour, and called the game.

OFFICIAL SCORE.

Massillon.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bullock, ss	4	2	1	1	3	0
Ketler, 3b	5	1	3	2	1	0
Smith, c	4	1	3	3	0	0
Witt, 2b	4	0	0	4	7	1
Stark, 1b	4	2	3	19	1	1
Markel, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Baumgartner, cf	4	1	2	1	1	1
Gove, lf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Nolan, rf	3	3	3	1	0	0
Totals	32	11	16	21	14	3

Canton.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cooper, cf and lf	1	2	3	1	0	0
Drumm, 2b	3	1	0	3	3	0
Gremminger, 3b	3	2	2	4	3	1
Delaney, 1b	3	1	0	5	1	0
Hallam, c	3	0	0	3	0	0
Romy, ss	3	1	1	1	0	0
Miller, lf, cf and rf	3	0	0	1	0	4
Piero rf and cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Mahaffey, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	28	7	7	19	10	5

Massillon.
Runs ..... 0 2 0 5 1 0 3—11
Hits ..... 1 3 1 5 2 1 3—16
Canton.
Runs ..... 2 0 4 1 0 0 0— 7
Hits ..... 1 0 3 2 0 1 0— 7

Two base hits—Ketler, Smith, Stark, Nolan and Cooper, 2.

Double plays—Bullock to Witt to Stark; Gremminger to Delaney to Gremminger; Drumm to Romy.

Struck out—By Markel 2; by Mahaffey 2.

Bases on balls—Off Mahaffey 5; off Markel 3.

Hit by pitched ball—Markel and Hallam.
Passed balls—Hallam 1.
Bases stolen—Massillon 6; Canton 1.
Earned runs—Massillon 6.
Left on bases—Massillon 9; Canton 4.
Sacrifice hit—Gove.
Umpires—Parks and Nist.
Attendance—500.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Wissmar Case Now in Common Pleas Court.

SALOONKEEPER'S TROUBLE

Sunday Drunks Inform Him That Unless He Pays Their Fines They Will File Charges Against Him—Charles Vaughn Sentenced—Other Court News.

CANTON, Oct. 16.—Joseph Wissmar, through his attorneys, Welty & Albaugh, has filed two petitions in common pleas court. In the first Ernest Wissmar, of Massillon, is named as defendant. Plaintiff alleges that his and defendant's father, Ernest Wissmar, sr., died October 6, 1899, at the advanced age of 84 years. That at some date previous to deceased's death, defendant and his wife, on representing to deceased that they would support and care for him the remainder of his life, caused him to draw up a deed, transferring all of his possessions, to the value of $6,000, to the defendant. Plaintiff alleges that by reason of old age, Ernest Wissmar was of an infirm and feeble mind or he would not have drawn up such a deed. Plaintiff therefore prays, that as one of the rightful heirs, the court, setting aside aforesaid deed, may adjudge him the owner of half the property of deceased.

In the second Ernest Wissmar, George Rippel and Peter Kelly are named as defendants. Plaintiff alleges that defendants conspired to induce Ernest Wissmar, sr., to dispose of property, to the value of $1,200, to George Rippel and Peter Kelly, and that such transfer was actually made. That said purchase was made for the sole purpose of possessing Ernest Wissmar, jr., with the said $1200. Wherefore plaintiff, mentioning the alleged infirmity of Ernest Wissmar, sr.'s mind, prays that the court declare the deed null and void.

Canton saloonkeepers may be interested in taking care that in the future no one shall drink to excess in their places of business. Eight drunks, who were arrested Sunday, were assessed $1 and costs each, by Mayor Robertson, this morning. Two refused to pay them, and have informed the proprietor of the place where they indulged, that unless he does so, they will file charges of keeping open his saloon on Sunday, against him. He will doubtless come to terms.

The Locheimer case, in which exceptions are taken to the administrator's account, is being heard by Judge Wise in court room No. 3 today.

Sheriff Zaiser went to Columbus this morning to secure requisition papers for the arrest of Charles Harris wanted for forgery. Harris, has been located in Harrisburg, Pa.

Charles Vaughn, charged with burglary and larceny, was sentenced to the state reformatory by Judge McCarty this morning.

A marriage license has been granted to Clarence L. Davis and May Stark, of Massillon.

Sale bill has been filed in the estate of Magdalence Young, of Massillon.

In the guardianship of Henry Haue, of Jackson township, final account has been filed.

Absalom Miller and Adam S. Miller have been appointed administrators, with will annexed, of the estate of Wm. J. Kurtz, of Perry township.

Application to probate will has been continued in the estate of Emil Sondregger, of Tuscarawas township.

THE FALLEN LEAVES.

They Make Life Doubly Hard for Street Railway Men.

The abundance of fallen leaves is making no end of trouble for the street car men just at present, especially on hills. Here they fall on the track, and cars passing to and fro over them, they soon gum to the rails, forming a complete insulator, and at the same time making the rails very slippery. Sunday afternoon's special, carrying the baseball enthusiasts to Meyers lake park, came to a full stop on East Main street hill for this reason, and was unable to go on until another motor car was added to the section.

THE ALL NIGHT LIGHT.

Much Appreciated by Policemen and Belated Wayfarers.

The patrolmen say that the all night electric lights brought Sunday morning around so soon that they were nearly caught working over time. They are accustomed to being in darkness from 1.30 on, so that it will be some time before they can become used to the change. The lights burned from the time the moon went down till dawn. The gas lamps for the park have not yet been located. It is expected that this will be done this month, however.

You can prepare your own sausage and mince meat, Hamburg steak, codfish, cocoanut, etc., exactly to your liking with the ENTERPRISE Meat and Food Chopper. Chops meats, vegetables and fruits, perfectly, quickly, easily. Economizes food, time, labor.

Smallest size, $1.25: at all hardware dealers. Trade-mark, *Enterprise*, is on every machine.

Descriptive catalogue free. The "ENTERPRISING HOUSEKEEPER"—200 recipes—mailed for four cents in stamps.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. of PA.
Third and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia.

CLUB FOOT IN CABBAGE

A Sure Prentative Pointed Out to Gardners.

Last year I had a large field of cabbages and cauliflowers, and the prospect seemed good for a good crop, but just before they began to form heads they were attacked by the club root disease.

On different parts of the field I applied lime water, salt, ashes, and commercial fertilizer. Lime water did but little good. Salt seemed to prevent further progress, but as it must be applied near the roots and in just sufficient quantity to kill the disease without injuring the crop, a good deal of work is required to go over an acre of cabbages.

If the clubfoot is not too far advanced a little good fertilizer hoed in around the plant will sometimes induce a new root growth, so that fair heads will be formed. A heavy application of ashes also seemed a preventive. If one must grow plants of the cabbage family on land that has become infested with clubfoot germs, the only safe course is, make the seed bed for the plants where brush or other material has been burned. Soon after the plants are transplanted in the garden in space at least one foot in diameter around each plant, there should be applied a mixture made by dissolving one-quarter pound of hellebore in ten or twelve quarts of boiling water. Remove a little earth from around the plant, so as to make a hollow and apply about one pint to a plant. This will kill all the germs in the circle watered, and probably prevent further trouble, but if one wishes to make a sure thing of it, place a band of tarred felt a foot or more in diameter around the plant to prevent the entrance of germs to the inclosed circle. Large applications of lime or salt to the soil may destroy the germs for a time, but I think seeding the garden every few years to a grass crop, and preventing the growth of the plants which they feed upon is more to be relied on. —M. H. Jenkins, in American Gardening.

Small Fruit Tests.

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station has in its small friut gardens at Geneva one of the most extensive variety testing plantations in the country. These tests are made scientifically and without prejudice, so that their results are of great value as indicating comparative merit of varieties under given conditions. All varieties are not equally suited to the same conditions, however; so that variety testing at the Station cannot be a perfect guide to selection of varieties for other localities and other soils.

The result of the tests during 1897 of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and dewberries are announced in Bulletins 127 and 128.

One-year-old beds of strawberries gave much better yields than did two-year-old beds, and also gave a larger percentage of early fruit. The best early varieties on the young beds were Beder Wood, Vera, Marshall, and Eleanor; the best late varieties on the one-year-old beds were Glen Mary, Beauty, Glan, Robinson, and Clarence; and on two-year-old beds, Robinson, Omega, Bissell, and Slaymaker No. 9.

Of black raspberries Poscharsky No. 5 gave the largest total yield and largest early yield, Palmer has a very long season and bore heavily, and Babcock No. 5 and Mills were the best of the late varieties.

Loudon, Cuthbert, King, Kenyon, and L. X. L. were best of the red raspberries, and Smith, Purple, Shaffer, and Columbian of the purple raspberries.

Blackberries did well in 1897, many varieties not hitherto perfectly hardy at the Station giving excellent yields. Dorchester, Success, New Rochelle, Stone Hardy, Early Mammoth and Agawam were the most productive and include the best of both early and late varieties.

Lucretia was the only dewberry worthy of recommendation.

The bulletin may be obtained by application to the Station.

Seasonable Salads.

At this season a salad of some sort should be served daily, and the oil or sweet cream or fresh butter used in the dressing is particularly healthful, as the system now demands the crisp greens and acids.

It is not necessary to have the salads expensive, and it is not desirable to have them too strongly acid, nor of a fiery flavor.

The dictum of polite society is, if a dinner it to be given, to serve the salad as a separate course with crisp crackers or delicate biscuit or thin, narrow strips of bread.

Many a housewife would neglect this course unless it was optional to serve with the meal; the mistress of a family can determine what she shall prepare for her table, and how she shall serve it, but she should not, nevertheless, strike off salads from the bill of fare at this season.

Vegetable and fruit salads give zest to a poor appetite, and cool the blood, while satisfying a craving for sub-acid food.

Everything used in a salad should be of the best quality and perfectly fresh. Vegetables for salad should never be prepared long before serving.

When salads are to be served each day, it is a good plan to make a quantity of dressing from a good receipe and keep it bottled in a cool place, ready for immediate use.

Misplaced Charities

The cattle commission, in their recently published report, call public watering troughs "misplaced charities." In a number of instances they have been found to lead to the spread of glanders. During 1896, 100 cases were reported in Worcester. In 1897, there seemed to be no prospect of a diminution until it was decided to close the public watering troughs from May 1st to July 1st. A marked decrease was noticed soon after the watering troughs were closed. Glanders is on the increase in Boston, and the towns and cities adjoining it. These towns include a territory through which many expressmen, teamsters and others drive teams to Boston daily and return. **They water their horses in infected watering troughs on the way, or infect the troughs with glandered animals of their own. In 1896 Boston and these adjoining towns had 192 cases: in 1897 278 cases. It is probable that much of this increase is due to public watering troughs.—N. E. Farmer.**

TO GET THE MATERIAL.

Telephone People Completing Arrangements to Rebuild Plant.

Assistant Superintendent Petrie and Foreman of Construction Calhoun, of the United States Telephone Company, who came to Massillon to look over the Farmers Telephone Company's plant, which will be rebuilt under their supervision, have returned to Cleveland to make preparations for shipping the material here. New wires will be strung, and new switch boards and instruments will be put into use. Mr Calhoun will reside in Massillon while the work is in progress.

BIG CONTRACT SECURED.

Massillon Bridge Company Will Build Seven Bridges.

The Massillon Bridge company has secured the contract for furnishing the bridges the Toledo, Fremont & Norwalk electric railway will need. There will be seven of these; one will be in use at the west branch of the Huron river at Monroeville, and another at the east branch of the same river at Norwalk.

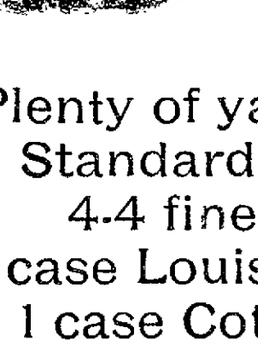
Sick Women Advised to Seek Advice of Mrs. Pinkham.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 94,863]

"I had inflammation and falling of the womb, and inflammation of ovaries, and was in great pain. I took medicine prescribed by a physician, but it did me no good. At last I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after using it faithfully I am thankful to say I am a well women. I would advise all suffering women to seek advice of Mrs. Pinkham."—MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL, GRANT PARK, ILL.

"For several years my health was miserable. I suffered the most dreadful pains, and was almost on the verge of insanity. I consulted one of the best physicians in New York, and he pronounced my disease a fibroid tumor, advising an operation without delay, saying that it was my only chance for life. Other doctors prescribed strong and violent medicine, and one said I was incurable, another told me my only salvation was galvanic batteries, which I tried, but nothing relieved me. One day a friend called and begged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began its use and took several bottles. From the very first bottle there was a wonderful change for the better. The tumor has disappeared entirely and my old spirits have returned. I heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—MRS. VAN CLEFT, 416 SAUNDERS AVE., JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 1,500,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. STOP SMOKING! Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.



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SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this ad. out and send to us, and we will send you OUR HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as $60.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight agent Our Special Offer Price $15.50 and freight charges. The machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS' TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your $15.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and up, all fully described in Our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this DROP DESK CABINET BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.

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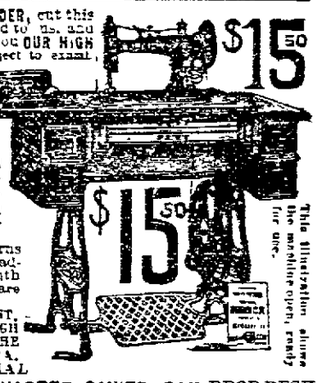

This illustration shows the machine open, ready for use.

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MONEY SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK CABINET, PIANO POLISHED, one illustration shows machine closed, (head dropping from sight) to be used as a center table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing, 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, panelled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Singer iron stand. Finest large High Arm head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated and ornamented and beautifully NICKEL TRIMMED. GUARANTEED the lightest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. A 20-YEARS' BINDING GUARANTEE is sent with every machine. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at $40.00 to $60.00, and then if convinced you are saving $25.00 to $40.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50. WE TO REFUND YOUR $15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO DAY. DON'T DELAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

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The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.

I began using Piso's Cure 13 years ago, and believe it saved me from consumption. My child is subject to Croup. Piso's Cure always relieves him.—Mrs. B. CRANDELL, Mannsville, Ky., July 9th, 1899.

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FITS STOPPED FREE. Permanently Cured. Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Institute of Medicine.

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Plenty of yard wide Unbleached Muslin at 3c yd.
Standard heavy yard wide Sheeting at 5c yd.
4-4 fine Bleached Muslin at 5c and 6c yd.
1 case Louisiana Dress Goods, 34in. wide, 8½c yd.
1 case Cotton Flannel Dress Goods at 6¼c yd.
1 case grey and red "Guinea Hen" Flannel, 8c yd.
1 case plain Unbleached Domet at 5c and 6c yd.
1 case plain grey Domet, extra weight at 8c yd.
Ladies' Tennis Flannel Night Gowns, nicely trimmed, at 50c, 75c, 89c $1, $1.25 and $1.75.
25 doz. Ladies' Flannel all-wool Skirts, 75c each; ask for them.
Autumn Stock all here. Store full of Bargains.

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THURSDAY OCTOBER 19, 1899

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH,
of Franklin county.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
of Hamilton county.

For Auditor,
W. D GUILBERT,
of Noble county.

For Treasurer,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbiana county.

For Attorney General,
JAMES M. SHEETS,
of Putnam county.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
W Z. DAVIS,
of Marion county.

For Member Board of Public Works
FRANK HUFFMAN
of Allen county

For State Senator,
GEORGE W. WILHELM,

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

For Common Pleas Judge,
WARREN W. HOLE.

For Representative,
JACOB B. SNYDER,
ROBERT A. POLLOCK.
CLARK W. METZGER

For Probate Judge,
MAURICE E. AUNGST.

For Prosecuting Attorney.
ROBERT H. DAY.

For Treasurer,
W. HARVEY SMITH.

For Sheriff,
JOHN J. ZAISER.

For County Commissioner.
JOSEPH B SUMMER.

For Infirmary Director,
ANDREW REESE.

Since 1880 Ohio has gone Republican every year except 1882, 1883 and 1889 The Republican plurality in 1896 was 51,549. in 1877, 28,165. in 1898, 61,139 These figures are not very encouraging for the free silver ticket headed by John R. McLean.

The attention of free trade enthusiasts, who are convinced that the tariff is the mother of trusts, is respectfully called to the announcement that English calico printing firms have formed a trust with a capital of fifty million dollars. England is a free trade country, and yet in England trusts not only thrive, but multiply.

Republican managers are calling attention to the fact that the secret agents of McLean are at work throughout the state and will leave no stone unturned in their efforts to win. It is well known that whatever can be accomplished with money within the next three weeks will be attempted and that more money will be spent by the Washington boss to secure his election than has been spent by both parties in Ohio in the last twenty years.

News comes from Kansas that Carl Browne's crusade to Washington to ask the administration to pass an anti-trust law has been declared off. In these days of Republican prosperity the people are too busy to bother about the crazy notions of long haired agitators, and even had Carl succeeded in getting together a sufficient number of recruits to make a presentable army, they would probably have all been persuaded to accept work at good wages before getting beyond the Mississippi.

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, has ceased to be a Bryan shouter, and in the following somewhat violent but unequivocal language he announces his desertion of the Bryan shibboleth

"It is now the duty of the United States to shoot hell out of the Filippinos and bring the war to an end When the $20,000,000 which the last Congress voted for that purpose was paid to Spain for the Philippines, the United States got all the title there was to those islands, and we have expanded in defiance of the Texas Democratic platform. The Philippines now belong to the United States. It is for the next Congress to say what we shall do with them."

The Columbia has scored heavily against the Shamrock in the first actual race, but enthusiastic sportsmen should nevertheless be cautioned against the expression of a too great confidence in the ultimate outcome of the great international contest. The defender has demonstrated her powers in a stiff breeze, but the challenger may have a trick or two up her sleeve which will show well in light weather. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and in the abortive trials of week before last it will be remembered that the Shamrock evinced undoubted qualifications as a drifter. The one great point demonstrated by Monday's race was the fact that both yachts can really sail.

The most pathetic figure in the present campaign is Colonel Abraham Patrick, of New Philadelphia, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor. Colonel Patrick, after having openly denounced Boss McLean and his methods, is now making a tour of the state advocating the election of the man whom he previously declared was an alien from Ohio and a purchaser of votes. It can hardly be said that Colonel Patrick's race for second place on the ticket is costing him nothing.

There is no doubt as to the position of Ohio bankers in the pending campaign with free coinage as an issue. The Ohio Bankers' association, at its meeting in Columbus last week, adopted a resolution favoring a continuance of the single gold standard, congratulating the country upon the return of prosperity, evidences of which are everywhere apparent in great abundance, they also adopted a resolution demanding that the war tax upon the circulation of bank notes be reduced by congress to a sum sufficient only to maintain national banks Regarding trusts, the association takes a position similar to that of the Republican party as a whole. The tendency toward combinations is deplored, where they are organized upon an unsound basis.

The fact that Senator Hanna will be unable to appear before a Massillon audience because of a misunderstanding on the part of Republican managers which caused them to announce that Mr. Hanna would be here on a date afterwards found not to be at the latters's disposal, has afforded the Canton New-Democrat's Massillon young man an opportunity for the display of an unusually prolific imagination. According to our esteemed contemporary's Massillon column, the reason assigned for the cancellation of the Hanna meeting is "all bosh" that in a conference of "local lights" it was decided that Mr. Hanna's appearance in this city would do more harm than good, and that he was therefore "steered into other fields than those in which are engaged honest toilers who despise the aristocratic hypocricy of the dictator." That the yarn is a lie it is unnecessary to state. The hitherto expressed opinion of the "honest toilers" of Massillon regarding Senator Hanna will be emphasized on November 2. On this day also will be dissipated any doubt that may exist in the mind of the News-Democrat's young man regarding the ability of Massillon Republicans to manage their own campaign.

HANNA FROM A DEMOCRATIC STANDPOINT.

John McBride, ex-president of the United Mine Workers of America, ex president of the American Federation of Labor and ex-Democratic candidate for secretary of state, when editor of the Columbus Record, wrote the following personal estimate of Senator Hanna to controvert false assertions representing the latter as the enemy of organized labor. Mr. McBride graduated from one of Mr. Hanna's mines in the Massillon district, and in the disputes between miner and operator frequently met Mr. Hanna. His statement was therefore authoritative. "We can say from personal knowledge and experience," were Mr. McBride's words, "that he has been fair and humane as an employer of labor —much more so than many of those who have frequently had high political honors conferred on them by the aid of wage-workers' votes." The article continued:

"In April of last year Mr. P. H. Penna, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in his annual address delivered at the convention held in this city, declared that the organization was under special obligations to Mr. Hanna's company for earnest co-operation in efforts made by the union to increase the mine workers' wages in the Pittsburg district. In making these statements we not only wish to correct a wrong done Mr. Hanna, but to prevent, as far as we can, the labor organization of Ohio from being used in the future as cats' paws for political enemies of Mr Hanna."

A Great English Stateman's Secret.

The secret of a celebrated English statesman's long life was his systematic way of eating. Every bite of food was chewed thirty times before swallowing. The result was he naturally enjoyed good health. Most men and women bolt their food, and eat things which were never intended to be eaten. They become costive, have a bad complexion, lose flesh, are irritable and nervous, and the first thing they know they are "played out" It is gratifying to know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cures stomach troubles. It is a purely vegetable medecine that has stood the test of many years. It cures cases which seem to be hopeless Sufferers from any disorder of stomach, liver or bowels should try it

A Benefit Game.

The baseball game next Sunday will be the last of the season. It will be a benefit game. The opposing team will probably be composed of local players, though there is some talk of having Canton come over.

Good-enough soap? There isn't any.

Even Fels-Naptha, 5c, and the 5c back if you want it, isn't so good as that.

Fels & Co, makers, Philadelphia.

REV. BERKY DEAD.

End Comes at Four Monday Afternoon.

ILL FIRST WITH THE GRIP.

Funeral Services Will be Conducted at the Henry Street Residence Wednesday Afternoon—Death of John Hering, of Mansfield.

The Rev. Alfred G. Berky, pastor of four Tuscarawas township Reformed churches, died at his home at 80 Henry street at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. Mr. Berky suffered an attack of grip two years ago, and he had been ill much of the time since. He was forced to retire from active work last May, and visited the East, hoping that the change would be beneficial. But in vain. He gradually grew weaker, and a few weeks ago became bedridden. An autopsy is to be held to determine the immediate cause of death. Funeral services will be conducted at the Henry street residence at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. Charles Miller, of Dayton, and the Rev. Charles Stoner, of Basil, assisted by the other ministers of the Tuscarawas classis, will officiate. The body will be taken to Waynesburg for interment. Another funeral service will be held at the Waynesburg residence of Mrs. S. A. Guiney, who is an aunt of Mrs. Berky, on Thursday. The Rev. Mr. Keller, of Waynesburg, at one time a classmate of Mr. Berky, will deliver the funeral sermon.

Mr. Berky was 44 years old, and was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, being a son of Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Berky. He attended a Pennsylvania seminary previous to entering Heidelberg University, at Tiffin, from which institution he was graduated in 1888. His first two years as a minister were spent in Waynesburg. Then he was transferred to Upper Sandusky, where he remained until 1894, in which year he came to Massillon. He has lived in this city ever since. His charge included the Reformed churches at Stanwood, Sixteen, Myers and the Cross Roads. Mr. Berky's marriage to Miss Georgia G. Guiney took place at Wanyesburg in 1889. Mrs. Berky survives him. He also leaves two brothers and a sister, none of whom reside in Massillon. John G. Berky, of Allentown, Pa., one of his brothers, is now in Massillon, having been summoned to his bedside two weeks ago. The other members of the family have been notified of Mr. Berky's death, and will be here for the funeral. Mr. Berky was a member of the Waynesburg lodge of Maccabees, which society will attend in a body the funeral services to be held at that place.

JOHN HERING.

News of the death of John Hering, of Mansfield, was received in this city last evening, and Edward L. Hering and Mrs. A. J. Richeimer, brother and sister of the deceased, left for Mansfield at once. Mr. Hering was the son of Mrs Elizabeth Hering, of this city, and was born and raised in Massillon. His mother was not in Massillon at the time of his death, having gone to Michigan several weeks ago to visit friends. He was ill but five days. The cause of death was typhoid pneumonia. Funeral services will be held on Thursday.

MRS MARY SNYDER.

Mrs. Mary Snyder, a state hospital patient, died Saturday evening, of exhaustion. She was 78 years old. The body was taken to New Waterford for interment.

WILLIAM KERRIGAN.

The death of William Kerrigan, aged four days, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Kerrigan, occurred yesterday. Funeral services were held in St. Joseph's church this morning.

THEY WANT RATCHFORD.

Trades-Unionists Would Like to Hear the Republican Orator.

Although M. D. Ratchford, of this city, a member of the national industrial commission, who will deliver campaign speeches for Judge Nash, has been assigned to another part of the state, Massillonians, particularly the trades-unionists, are hopeful that the committee will prevail upon him to address a local audience before starting on his tour. Mr. Ratchford is scheduled to make his first speech on October 23 at East Liverpool. He will later appear in Columbus, Mt. Vernon, Newark and Nelsonville.

Work Begun.

William Mahan, foreman of bridges on the W. & L. E., arrived in the city yesterday with the bridge train and a force of workmen. Work on the new bridge was begun in the afternoon. The first week will be consumed in filling in at both ends of the trestle, on the completion of which, the pile driver will begin its operations.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, October 17, 1899:

LADIES.

Cason, Mrs. Cora	Fogle, Miss Mary
Thomas, Miss Ceridwen	Erwin, Miss Bessie

MEN.

Allon, R. J.	Jerome, Jno. F.
Brooks, B. A.	Hollinder, Bert
Crooks, John	Keefer, Jas.
Cunningham, H. B.	Langhrey, Jas.
Davis, Geo. D.	Putman, W C
Garrett, John	Russell, Wm. G.
Granver, Jacob	Smith, J. A.
Hicks, A. J.	Weidurny, Fred

PACKAGES.

Morris, Mrs. C. H.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A MINER'S ACCIDENT.

Coal Falls Unexpectedly and He is Borne Down With It.

Benjamin Watkins, residing in Washington avenue, while at work in the Massillon Mining Company's West Brookfield mine on Monday, was struck by an immense mass of coal which fell without warning. Four ribs were fractured and he was seriously injured about the hips and back. Dr. Pumphrey was called to attend him. Watkins is about 45 years old, and is married.

MINERS' IDLE DAYS.

Probable Action of the District Convention.

TO WORK OR NOT WORK.

Miners Advance Arguments in Reply to Those Contained in "The Independent's" Interview with the President of the Operators' Association.

The Massillon district miners, at their mass convention at East Greenville tomorrow, will, in all probability, their officials say, decide to stop all miners now working on idle days to prevent others from beginning the practice. An idle day is one on which no coal is raised from the mine. Most of the Massillon district days at present are of this kind, as it is impossible to procure cars. In some parts of the district men now enter the mines on idle days and prepare coal for the next day that the mine shall work. Whether or not to give all the privilege to work on days when the mine is not in operation, or to deny it to all is the idle day question. All Massillon district miners are paid by the ton.

In reply to the argument of the Hon. Anthony Howells, president of the Massillon District Coal Operators' Association, that men should be allowed to work all they possibly can, printed in this paper a few days ago, the miners' officials state that in this case it would be more work without more money. "Mr. Howells himself says that the demand for coal now is no greater than usual," said one them, "and this demand is not large enough to give us work three days a week. If a few men are permitted to work on idle days, those men can get enough coal ready so that each day that there is work will yield them $5. But suppose every miner in the district would work on the idle days. The supply then would be just twice as great as now. The demand, so they say themselves, is only normal. What then would become of half the coal we produce. By permitting a portion, say 100, of the 2,000 miners in the district to work on idle days and denying the other 1,900 the privilege, these 100 would be benefited. But if all work on idle days none will be benefited, for they will simply increase a supply that is already as great as the demand."

A FORTUNE IN TIMBER.

H. A. Bowers and His Big Gogebic County Lease.

H. A Bowers, of East Greenville, well known in Massillon, and who intends to make this place his headquarters in the near future, was a Saturday visitor in the city, being then en route to Gogebic county, Mich., at which place he has extensive interests. Mr. Bowers, with a party of Clevelanders, has under lease 3,100 acres of timber, and a sawmill is now being erected in the center of it. He expects to saw about 125 000 feet a day. Most of the lumber will be shipped to Chicago. It is mainly pine, birch, bass and hemlock. The big rise in the price of lumber gives Mr. Bowers's lease an immense value. He and his partners wanted to buy the land on which the timber is produced, but as it is thought to be underlaid with copper and coal the owners refused to give it up. Mr. Bowers is an enthusiastic sportsmen, and he says he has had some good shooting this fall. Deer, pheasants and rabbits abound. Hunters in that country, he says, think they are in hard luck when they cannot bag 100 pheasants a day.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The City Clerk Issues Two More This Week.

Dr. Maurice Smith and Otto P. Snyder have been granted building permits. Dr. Smith will erect a $3,500 residence at the corner of Main and Henry streets It will be of frame, 27x50 feet, and will be completed by February 15.

Mr. Snyder's building will be of frame, 28x28 feet, and will cost $620. It will be located in Center street, and will be finished by December 15.

Deafness Cannotbe Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

WANTS OUT OF SAMOA

Germany Is Apparently Negotiating.

WOULD TAKE OTHER TERRITORY.

Indications That She Would Be Willing to Make a Trade With England. United States Likely a Party to the Dickering—Press Comments.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The Neuste Nachrichten declared that the colonial council has adopted a resolution declaring it compatible with German colonial interests to abandon Samoa in return for sufficient indemnification.

The National Zeitung, which confirmed the statement of The Neuste Nachrichten, said:

"This, however, is not the view of the imperial government whose policy is directed now, as hitherfore, to acquiring at least Upolu island."

The Neueste Nachrtchten referring to the Samoan matter says:

"In order to make us forget Samoa, England would have to offer us very extensive compensation, of which Zanzibar, for instance, could form only a portion."

The National Zeitung says: "It learns the negotiations with the United States give prospect of an agreement for the abolition of the tri-dominion. The United States, the Zeitung adds, will probably be satisfied with Pago Pago."

Both papers indicate that Baron von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs, has sounded the colonial council as to the advisability of ceding Germany's interest in Samoa to England in exchange for territorial compensation elsewhere, but has expressed his own decided opinion that Germany's position there must be maintained as the only coures approved by the German public.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Daily News commenting upon the agitation of the German press regarding a settlement in Samoa says:

"There can be little doubt that Samoa is just now an important item in the deal which Germany is trying to arrange with England and perhaps with the United States."

"We regard it probable that Germany is still pressing Lord Salisbury for a tripartite division of the islands, which would give her the lion's share of the spoils as the price of her neutrality in South Africa. In its present mood the English nation might not like to hear that something had been bartered away merely to induce another nation to be kind; but Germany might be willing to take reward for her good behavior in some other quarter and to offer Apia as a sort of tangible consideration for concealing the real nature of the transaction.

"Lord Salisbury could hardly strike the British flag in Samoa without exciting Australian susceptibilities."

ALASKAN AGREEMENT.

Foster Working on the Terms of Modus Vivendi—Favorable to This Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Upon Secretary Hay's return preparations began at the state department for the completion of the modus-vivendi relative to the Alaskan boundary.

General Foster was hard at work upon the details of the modus, and the expectation was that in the course of a day or two the agreement would be in effect.

The purpose of this particular effort at a modus was to regulate the boundary line on the west side of Lynn canal.

The effect will be to give the United States control of the tidewaters; the British being 15 miles above, to maintain the American control to the new and important Porcupine country, and lastly to save the rights of all American miners who are now on the Canadian side of the line.

It is understood that the modus will live at the pleasure of both parties to it; there will be no date fixed for its expiration.

ACCIDENT ON AN INCLINE.

Horses Backed a Carriage Off a Car at Pittsburg — Driver Died of His Injuries.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.—While acending the Monongahela incline, to Mt. Washington, ion the South-side, two horses backed a carriage off the car into the pit over 100 feet below. The horses were killed the carriage wrecked. John E. Cox, the driver, died of his injuries about an hour afterwarn.

Edward Harmen, who was on the way to take a young lady to a wedding, had just gotten out of the carriage.

22 MEN WERE ENTOMBED.

All Gotten Out at Pottsville, Pa., but Several Fatally Hurt.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 18.—An explosion of gas occurred at the Shenandoah City colliery at Shenandoah, and fire immediately broke out in the mine, hemming in 22 men who were at work at the time. Those attracted to the surface of the mine by the explosion at once began vigorous efforts to rescue the imprisoned men, and in this they were successful, all the men being taken out alive in a comparatively short time. Three of the number, Adam Sobolinski, Wm. Skavinski and Joe Caspavage, were seriously burned, and their injuries may prove fatal. Several others sustained severe injuries. Several pounds of dynamite were taken into the gangway and exploded in the mine. The concussion extinguished the fire. The colliery was thus saved.

Ohio Valley Improvement Association.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—The annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Improvement association convened here today. The meeting is attended by delegations from points along the Allegheny, Monongahela, Kanawha, Miami and other streams tributary to the Ohio, while some cities of importance from Pittsburg to Cairo are represented.

SPECIALISTS FAILED.

Mrs. C. A. Merrill, of Chetopa, Kans., suffered from a peculiar nervous trouble which baffled the skill of leading specialists. She says: "I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I suffered agonizing pain in left side of my head and I thought it would drive me insane. Specialists in Cincinnati and Kansas City treated me without benefit. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and obtained prompt relief, and finally a permanent cure."

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

THE HOSPITAL NEWS

Dr. Clark Now Acting Superintendent.

A LETTER FROM MANILA.

Lieutenant Bond Writes Dr. Clark that the Philippines are a Modern El Dorado—Attendants to Leave—Cook McIsaac's Accident.

Dr. Charles Clark, who has been selected to act as superintendent of the Massillon state hospital until Dr. H. C. Eyman, the recently appointed superintendent, shall arrive, yesterday received a letter from Lieutenant J. L. Bond, of the Nineteenth infantry, regular army, now in Manila. Lieutenant Bond is a nephew of Congressman Grosvenor, and was storekeeper of the Gallipolis state hospital for epileptics at the time Dr. Clark was an assistant superintendent of the institution. Lieutenant Bond says that the rainy season, which is now at its height, is not half as dreadful as the people in this country have been led to suppose, as frequently three or more days pass without a drop of rain falling. There is little sickness among the American soldiers at present, and all are impatient for the opening of the campaign that is to settle matters finally in Luzon.

Lieutenant Bond declares that the Philippines will prove to be the El Dorado of modern times. The finding of gold on one of the islands he thinks is but the beginning. At present the American saloon is paying best in the Philippines, though inasmuch as there has been an increase of 235 per cent. in the prices of necessities during the past year, there is also some money in other branches of trade. The cheapest article on the island is the cigar. Lieutenant Bond says that he smokes at an expense of three cents each a brand that cost fifty cents apiece in the United States. Cigarettes sell for a cent a dozen.

NEW PASSENGER CAR.

An Elegantly Equipped One Put Into Service on the W. & L. E.

The W. & L E. has just put into service a new passenger coach, the 032, on the Toledo division. It is one of the most elegantly equipped in the country, and it is said to be the only one of its kind east of the Mississippi. Its seating capacity is sixty-four persons. The seats have high backs, not unlike a barber's chair, and each one is equipped with an adjustable card table. Five jets burning Pintsch gas furnish excellent lighting facilities. The gas is carried in two large reservoirs under the car. With all additional modern appointments it is almost a rolling palace. The car was manufactured in the company's shops at Toledo. Ten others are to be constructed.

RICE CANNOT COME.

One Rally is Declared Off and Three Others Arranged for.

Ex-Mayor James A. Rice, of Canton, will be unable to come to Massillon on next Friday, so the mass meeting advertised for the Kendal green on that night has been declared off. If all goes well the rally will be held on Wednesday evening of next week. Should this meeting prove a success, others will be held on Pleasant View and in Petersburg later. All the candidates will speak at the Kendal meeting. William Morgan, of East Greenville, and John Monnot, of Canton, will be orators at Pleasant View.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Items of Interest Gathered by Our Representatives.

John Wolfsperger is visiting relatives in Elyria.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morris have moved to Canal Dover.

Z. T. Shoemaker is erecting two new dwellings in Guide street.

A. B. Raser, of Utica, N. Y., is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Clementz have moved from Barberton to this city.

Superintendent E. A. Jones returned from Rockville, Mass., on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. George Kirkland, of Ontario, O., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Kirkland.

Mrs. Henry Graybill, of Uhrichsville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs Louis Graybill, in Park street.

A party of sixteen Massillonians took supper at the Hotel Lucas, in Mt. Eaton, on Sunday evening.

A song service will be held by the choral society in St. John's church on next Sunday evening.

Thomas Edwards, of East Greenville, has taken a position in the Wooster street grocery of J. J. Evans & Company.

Mrs. W. D. Stevens, of Akron, is visiting Mrs. G. W. Bowman at her residence, corner of Charles and West streets.

The postoffice at McQuaid, Wayne county, will be discontinued on October 31, and mail after that date will be sent to Orrville.

The village council of Louisville has granted the Central Union Telephone Company the right to occupy the streets with poles and wires.

Charles L. Kennedy, a noted checker player, of Minerva, spent the day in the city. Massillon lovers of the game say he is one of the best players in the state.

The ladies of the Baptist church will hold a special meeting in the church parlors Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All the members are requested to be be present.

William Gill, a glassblower employed at Reed & Company's works, is suffering with a very sore left hand. A small piece of glass has worked its way into the flesh, which has festered.

The Hon. George W. Wilhelm has filed with Clerk of Courts Casselman his expense account as a candidate for the nomination of state senator. He says it cost him $35 50 to secure the nomination.

Frederick Goudy and Miss Daisy Farmer, of North Lawrence, were married at the residence of Mrs. Eliza Goudy, at Dalton, on Saturday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Hubbel. Mr. and Mrs. Goudy will reside in Massillon.

Edward Jenner has resigned his position in Albright & Breckel's grocery, and has accepted a similar one with Bechtel & Taggart. William Jenner has accepted the position vacated by his brother at Albright & Breckel's.

William Workman was painfully burned while cleaning a boiler near Newman, Saturday. The accident was caused by the premature explosion of the powder used in cleaning out the flues. Mr. Workman's injuries are confined mostly to his face and hands.

A representative of a Wheeling manufacturing concern yesterday looked in vain for machinists and other skiled workmen willing to leave Massillon. He promised good wages and steady employment, but they all told him that the pay was good and the work plentiful here at home.

A party of twenty-five people were the guests of Mrs. J. M. Lester at her farm near Canal Fulton on Monday. A gypsy dinner was prepared over a bonfire and the afternoon spent in securing some of the few chestnuts which are in evidence this fall.

Local Democrats have completed arrangements for a rally on Kendal green on Friday evening. Ex-Mayor Rice, of Canton, and most of the candidates on the ticket will be the orators. Speeches will be delivered from two rostrums at the same time. The Millport band will be in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Pius Shepler acted as hosts to a number of their friends at their home near North Lawrence, Sunday, it being Mrs. Shepler's forty-second birthday. Among those present from Massillon were Mr. and Mrs. James Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ricker, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Doll and Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Smith.

A large crowd filled St. Paul's church Sunday morning on the occasion of the dedication of the new bell, that has recently been hung in the tower, to replace the old one, which was cracked. The Rev. L. H. Burry conducted the German dedication exercises, and the Rev. S. P. Long, a former pastor of St. Paul's, the English, the bell pealing as they were finished. Mr. Long preached sermons in both languages. German communion services were also celebrated in the morning. At a missionary service in the evening the Rev. Mr. Long again occupied the pulpit.

The funeral of the Rev. A. G. Berky which took place from his late residence in Henry street Wednesday at 1:30, was attended by a large circle of friends from Massillon and vicinity and by many ministers from out of town. Sermons were delivered by the Revs. C. E. Stoner, of Basil, and Charles Miller, of Dayton. Music was furnished by a male quartette, including the Revs. I. U. E. Kunkle, of New Berlin, C. F. Freeman, of Akron, W. H. Shultz, of Greenville and H. J. Christman, of Lake. The pall bearers were the Revs. E. B. Herbruck, of Canton, Mr. Kloppenstein, of Reedsburg, O. P. Foust, of Massillon, I. U. E. Kunkle, C. F. Freeman, W. H. Shults, who was formerly pastor of the Reformed church, of this city, H. J. Christman and P. H. Weaver, of Navarre. Other ministers present were the Rev. Mr. Berry, of West Brookfield, the Rev. Dr. Goff, D. D., of Wadsworth, and the Rev. Mr. Meikerk, of Wooster. The body will be taken to Waynesburg for burial.

MINERS IN SESSION.

Decision Against Working on Idle Days.

ABOUT 1,000 ARE PRESENT.

The Meeting Being Held in East Greenville, President Morgan in the Chair—Committee to Prepare Resolutions.

EAST GREENVILLE, Oct. 18.—Between 800 and 1,000 Massillon miners met at this place today, pursuant to the call of District President William Morgan, of East Greenville. The convention did not open until 1 o'clock this afternoon, though the call said it would begin at 10 o'clock this morning. In calling the meeting to order, President Morgan spoke of the idle day question, for the discussion of which they had assembled, saying that it was of as much moment to the miners as the wage question, that, in fact, it was a part of the wage question, inasmuch as the wages of the men are affected. An idle day day is a day on which no coal is raised from the mine.

A motion to prohibit all miners from entering the mines on idle days for the purpose of making ready coal or doing entry work was adopted, and a committee consisting of James Appleby, Robert Legg, J. N. Davis and James Crichton was appointed to draft resolutions embodying this decision and other matters relative to the question.

A resolution was also adopted declaring that no miner shall hereafter carry his own timber from the woodpile to the mine. They claim that, under the law, the operator must see that they have day men to do this work.

DEATH OF JOHN HERING.

Funeral Will be Conducted by the K. of P.'s on Thursday.

The following notice of the death of John Hering appeared in the Mansfield Shield of Tuesday:

"John P. Hering, the well known groceryman, died at his late residence, 294 South Diamond street, at 6 o'clock Monday evening of pneumonia, after an illness of a few days, the first symptoms of the dreaded malady having developed only last Wednesday, at which time deceased was first confined to his bed. J. P. Hering was 46 years of age and leaves a wife and family and a number of near relatives to mourn his death. There are six children, three boys and three girls, George, Howard, Carl, Flora, Edith and Mabel, respectively. Deceased has three brothers, George and William, who reside in Mansfield, and Edward, who lives in Massillon with their aged mother. Deceased also has a sister. Hering was a member of Madison lodge, No. 26, K. of P. The funeral will be held from the house Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock and will be in charge of this order. The Rev. Dr. H. L. Wiles and the Rev. Ferdinand Buesser will conduct the services. Interment in Mansfield cemetery."

THE MEDICAL TRIBUNAL.

The Fifth Annual Meeting Held at Alliance.

Dr. T. Clarke Miller and Dr. R. J. Pumphrey were the only Massillon physicians who found it possible to attend the fifth annual session of the Medical Tribunal, which is a union of the Eastern Ohio Medical Association, the Union Medical Association of Franklin and other counties and the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio. Dr. Miller presided over the meeting. Officers for the ensuing year will be: Dr. J. H. Purviance, of Steubenville, president, and Dr. M. S. Lichty, of Alliance, secretary. The vice presidents will be the presidents of the three sub-societies.

Result of the Autopsy.

The immediate cause of the death of the late A. G. Berky was a cancer of the pancreas, or gland which contains one of the digestive fluids. Drs. Lee and Barnes conducted the autopsy.

Now is the time to subscribe.

"It is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good."

That small ache or pain or weakness is the "ill wind" that directs your attention to the necessity of purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then your whole body receives good, for the purified blood goes tingling to every organ. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes.

Dyspepsia — *"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years from dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." F. B. Emerton, Auburn, Me.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Some Facts Regarding Brady's Accident.

HIS DEATH ON A TRAIN.

Strasburg Men Want to Install an Electric Light Plant — Typhoid Fever at Pinn Abating—News of Nearby Towns.

STRASBURG, Oct. 18.—The brother of James Brady, the high diver who was attached as a performer to the show exhibited by the Oregon Indian Medicine Company, of Corry, Pa., came here last week to take home his brother, James, who was fatally injured in a high dive into the shallow Sugar creek from the C., L. & W. railway bridge, which crosses that stream just below this village. His widowed mother, who resides in Allegheny, was very anxious to have him brought home, where it was thought he could have better care and treatment than among strangers. Although completely paralyzed and evidently in a dying condition his brother insisted on the removal and had him conveyed on a stretcher to the first train to undertake the sad journey. The news was telegraphed here the same evening that the unfortunate young man died on the train within twelve miles of his home. There are some circumstances connected with this affair that have been unnoticed in the press heretofore. Besides the selection of a very unsafe place for the daring plunge it seems that the young man was intoxicated at the time and consequently in an unfit condition for the safe performance of such a hazardous feat. On the way to the bridge he was seen taking a pint bottle of liquor from his pocket, and swallowed the entire contents at a single draught. It is said that he had also been drinking previously and thus he must have had a considerable quantity of liquor in him at the time of the accident.

H. W. Burtscher is a successful fisherman. On last Friday in about one hour he caught twelve bass, weighing from four to six pounds each, in Kohler's pond, near Dundee. Prof. H. G. Kuhn caught one at the same place which weighed six and three-quarter pounds.

N. H. Smith, of Massillon, owner of the "Hotel Bouquet" here, was in town last Saturday, looking after his property and visiting friends and relatives.

Adam Kugler has purchased a cash register for two hundred dollars which is guaranteed to hide away in a secret little drawer enough money taken from the receipts to pay for itself in twelve months. Adam said: "So you see dot machine costs me nodings."

Charles Kapizky, of Cleveland, is here on a visit to his mother and other relatives, and also to look after the National Fire Brick Company's interests in the new brick works in process of erection near here.

George W. Stoutt was badly injured last week in a runaway of his team. He is rapidly recovering and will soon be himself again.

Jacob Feucht has purchased the Scheu property, comprising a lot and two houses. The prospect of still another saloon is thus very encouraging.

Florence Petty has resumed her old position in the "Big Store," and her many friends here are glad to welcome her back to her former position behind the counter.

E. P. Kapizky and associates have applied to the town council for a franchise, granting privileges for the erection of an electric lighting plant in Strasburg.

Able Rearick says that with wages at $1 50 per day and potatoes at 40 cents a bushel, a man can live well now by working only one day per week.

PINN NEWS NOTES.

PINN, Oct. 16.—John Erb is moving his household goods to the home of John Steele, where he will reside in the future. Henry Eckert will occupy the house he has lately vacated.

Howard Blackstin and family visited at the home of George Snavely one day last week.

Miss Grace Breckel and Miss Hazel Hopkinson, both of Massillon, visited at the home of John Featheringham last week.

Typhoid fever patients in this neighborhood are doing as well as can be expected.

Two of the farm hands, who were working in this vicinity, have now either gone home or gone to take up other work. They are Jacob Rudy and Earl Sword.

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, Oct. 18.—William Rummins was a business visitor to Canton on Monday.

Miss Augusta Morgenthaler, of Massillon, has returned home, after spending a few days with her brother, A. L. Morgenthaler.

Howell Williams and John Curley Johnson, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with friends in our village.

Several members of the Ralston family attended the funeral of the late John Martindale, at Canton on Sunday.

The repairs upon our church are now completed, and it presents a fine appearance. A debt of $75 has been contracted which the ladies of the sewing society have undertaken to liquidate by soliciting names at a stated price each and inserting them in a fancy quilt. They are meeting with marked success in their noble efforts.

Candidates for the fall election are frequent visitors in our village, and as the time draws near interest increases.

All our coal mines are running nearly full time. So far we have not heard of any operator coming to the front and saying to his men: "Boys, the advance of coal in the market justifies us in giving you an advance of say, nine cents per ton, making the price 75 cent per ton." The people would rise up en masse and call such an operator blessed. Who will be the first?

Mrs. William Findley and daughter returned home from Cleveland Sunday evening, after a pleasant visit.

STANWOOD EVENTS.

STANWOOD, Oct. 17.—Alvin Graber, of Elton, is teaching the winter term of school at this place.

Mrs. Frank Sonners, of Richland county, is visiting friends and relatives in and about Stanwood.

The mines are all running full time.

Peter Rodocker and family are visiting relatives in Indiana.

W. D. Oberlin has gone to Warren as a delegate to the Ohio synod of the Reformed church.

Samuel Shilling, of Wooster is spending a few days calling on old friends at this place.

About fifty of Miss Della Oberlin's friends called on her Saturday evening to remind her that she had reached another milestone in life.

The death of Merl, the 8-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Shilling, occurred last week, after a two days' illness. The funeral was held on Sunday from the Reformed church, the Rev. N. E. Moffit conducting the service.

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, Oct. 18.—C. H. Roderick and family have moved their household effects to Massillon, where the former has secured work at Reed & Company's glass works.

Myrick Evans and family, of North Lawrence, have moved into the house vacated by the Roderick family.

Mrs. Alice Danner Jones, the celebrated lecturer of Canton, will give a lecture in our village church on Saturday evening of this week, on "Theology of Swindles." Admission ten and fifteen cents. Proceeds to be applied on the church's indebtedness. Everybody is welcome.

The miners' mass meeting at East Greenville on Wednesday did not attract many from this neck-o-the-woods. Formerly the Hill usually furnished their full quota to such gatherings. Something is wrong somewhere.

The viewers appointed for the new road petitioned for by O. C. Young et. al., made their report at Canton last Monday, favoring a thirty-foot road for public convenience, allowing George Williamson $85, as compensation, and recommending all expenses to be paid out of the county treasury.

McCLARY ON "LABOR."

The Second Number of the Massillon Lecture Course.

The Central Lyceum Bureau makes the following announcement in reference to Mr. Thos. McClary, the great apostle and friend of labor who will give his celebrated lecture "Sunshine in Labor" at the Armory, Wednesday evening October 25:

"We introduce Mr. Thomas McClary with a great deal of pleasure, feeling assured that he will more than meet the expectations of the most sanguine. He has been in great demand in many large courses and committees, press and public speak in the highest praise of him. His ideas are fresh and pungent, his illustrations and gestures apt, his wit keen, his rhetoric and oratory excellent. He is an argumentative, eloquent and mirthful speaker. His subjects are well chosen, and splendidly adapted for lyceum audiences. He will please, entertain and instruct. People will leave feeling refreshed but wishing for more. He is one of the most capable and best qualified men for the lyceum field ever presented to the public."—The Central Lyceum Bureau.

Tickets are now on sale at E. F. Bahney's.

AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Miller-Rogers and Heiman-Stephan Weddings.

The marriage of Albert Heiman and Miss Mary M. Stephan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Stephan, took place in St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock this morning. Miss Anna Ess attended the bride, and Thomas B. Stephan acted as the groom's best man. But a few near relatives witnessed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Heiman left this afternoon for Decatur, Ind., where they will spend their honeymoon. They will reside in Chestnut street.

Andrew Miller, jr., and Miss Alice Rogers were married at St. Mary's rectory at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, the Rev. H. V. Kaempner performing the ceremony. Miss Lizzie Miller acted as bridesmaid, and John Wietter as the groom's best man.

SELLS HIS PROPERTY.

Mr. Rubright Will Move Into the Silk Residence.

Aaron Rubright yesterday sold his South Mill street property to Henry Murphy, of Canal Fulton, the consideration being $2,800. Mr. Murphy, who is a traveling salesman in the employ of C. L. McLain & Company, with his family, will move into the residence next week. Mr and Mrs. Rubright have rented the Silk property, in South Erie street, which was vacated today, Mr. and Mrs. Silk removing to their recently purchased East Main street home.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

BEECHAM'S PILLS Cure Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

MUCH THE BEST,

Showing Made by the Massillon Hospital.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Figures Prove That the People at the Massillon Institution Lived as Well and at Less Cost Than Those of Any of the Other State Asylums.

The Ohio board of charities has just issued a pamphlet which contains interesting facts concerning state hospitals. It is shown that in no other institution for the insane in the state have the patients lived so well and at so small expense as in Massillon, the statistics at once paying a fine compliment to S. O. Lattimer, the steward of the Massillon institution, on his careful management, and to the city on its ability to provide the institution with a market whose prices are always fair.

Although no patients were received at the Massillon state hospital until in September, the institution had many employes on the grounds for many months previous whose expenses were paid by the state, so that the Massillon steward's report, like those of the others, is for a year. During the year, the value of the food consumed by each person at the Massillon hospital was $34 35; each person at the Athens hospital, $52 67; Cleveland, $64.50; Columbus, $67.17; Dayton, $55.37; Longview, $50.08; Toledo, $56.45; Gallipolis, $53.63.

The largest quantity of flour consumed per capita was at Longview, this being 262¼ pounds. In Massillon the largest per capita quantity was but 145 pounds. Gallipolis was next lowest with 162 pounds. More cereals per capita were consumed at the Massillon institution than at some of the others, and the quantity of cheese was as great and greater than at several. Under the head of cereals the stewards include barley, corn meal, cracked wheat, crackers, corn starch, dried corn, graham and buckwheat flour, ginger snaps, hominy, macaroni, oatmeal, rolled oats, rice and tapioca. The per capita quantity of eggs consumed at the Massillon hospital was but nine dozens. All the other institutions used more, the highest per capita being Columbus, where thirty-six dozens were consumed by each person.

The total cost of all food products consumed at the Massillon institution was $11,747.54. The daily average number of persons at the institution was 342.

NEWS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Miss Lovie Anderson and Miss Eva Baker, who have secured positions in Dixmont hospital, at Dixmont, Pa., but who did not expect to leave the Massillon institution until November 1, received word last night to report at Dixmont immediately. They will leave tonight. Both will be attendants.

Supervisor Scott is a business visitor in Columbus.

OFFICER INVESTIGATING.

Detective Frew Comes to Town on Business.

W. G. Frew, special detective for the C., L. & W. Railway Company, came up from New Philadelphia today to make a further investigation of the case of the two boys whose arrest he recently caused on a charge of having stoned a train. Officer Frew says that offenses of this kind are so serious that they cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. Though inclined to believe the story of the boys that it was an accident, he wants to satisfy himself on this point. Mr. Frew says that the company no longer has any trouble at Warmington. Signal and switch lights used to disappear occasionally, but the detective soon put a stop to that kind of work.

McKINLEY IN CLEVELAND.

Reached the City This Morning and Left at 2:30.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18.—[By Associated Press]—President and Mrs. McKinley reached here at 8:45 this morning. Mayor Farley, Senator Hanna and a reception committee met the party with carriages for a ten mile drive, after which there was a reception at the Hollenden. Col. M. T. Herrick entertained the party with a luncheon, and they left at 2:30 o'clock.

THREE MEN KILLED.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Oct. 18.—[By Associated Press]—A fire, supposed to have been caused by a natural gas explosion, started at 1:30 a. m. in the Masonic temple, causing a loss of one hundred thousand dollars and the death of three men, crushed by falling walls.

"DON'T DISGRACE THE FLAG."

An Incident at Today's Meeting of the "Aunties."

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—[By Associated Press]—At the second day's session of the anti-imperialist conference J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, was elected president. Speeches were made by Herbert Myrick, of Springfield, Mass., the Hon. J. J. Lentz, of Columbus, O., and the Rev. Herbert S. Bigalow, of Cincinnati.

During the speech of the Rev. Mr. Bigalow, a stylishly-dressed woman created a sensation by rising in the audience, and pointing to the Stars and Stripes over the speaker's head said: "Take down the flag, don't disgrace it any longer." She was hurried from the hall. She refused to give her name but said she was the sister of one soldier, the daughter of another, and wife of another, all of whom are now fighting in the Philippines.

SEVEN SPANIARDS KILLED.

They Were Charged With Treachery by the Insurgents.

MANILA, Oct. 18.—[By Associated Press]—Three Spaniards are in the city, hiding from the vengeance of the Filippinos. They belonged to the party of ten taken prisoners by the natives some time ago and placed in charge of the artillery near Santa Rosa. They communicated with General Otis, and offered to surrender the artillery for a certain sum of money and transportation to Spain. The plot was discovered by the Filippinos, who killed seven of the conspirators, the other three making their escape into the American lines. General Otis refused to consider the offer of surrender for money, but will send the men to Spain.

HOTEL BURNED.

GREEN LAKE, Wis., Oct. 18.—[By Associated Press]—The large hotel owned by W. A. Meyer was burned to the ground today. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks, parents of Mrs. Meyer, were burned to death. Property loss, $60 000.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cts. at Baltzly's Drug Store.

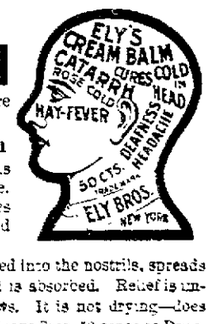
No Right to Ugliness

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends. No one who would be at her best can neglect her health. If she is weak, nervous or run down, she will be careworn and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good looking, charming woman of a run down invalid. Only 50c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular size 50 cents and $1. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

Nasal CATARRH



In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

H. G. Yocum, Sec. and Mgr

Get a Business Education In a Business Town At a Good Business College

The Massillon Actual Business College since newly furnished and equipped, offers facilities afforded by few and excelled by none.

Six Different Courses Taught

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Our handsome new catalogue gives full particulars. Ask for it.

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BY JES' LAUGHIN'.

It's curious what a sight o' good a little thing will do,
How you kin stop the fiercest storm when it begins to brew
An' take the sting right out of what commences to look like trouble, when it comes, by keepin' still and treatin' it as it was a joke.
You've got to keep your temper up, or else you'll spile the whole
An' keep the sunshine in your mind through the shadows of your life
[illegible]
Folks [illegible] to the practical [illegible]
In the world [illegible] screwin' up the [illegible]
It don't [illegible] will [illegible] to [illegible] what you [illegible]
It's [illegible] the [illegible] way a [illegible]
An' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
An' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

WIDOW PURVEY'S MISTAKE

If you please, ma'am, Mr. Marlowe's compliments and he'd like a few words with you on very important business."

Jemima, the maid of all work, was breathless with the haste she made, and her round blue eyes glistened like pale blue marbles. The Widow Purvey took her hands out of the depths of bread's she was kneading up and hurriedly shook the flour off her arms.

"What is it, Mimy?" said she. "Any thing wrong about his room?"

"The Lord only knows," said Jemima, evidently much excited.

"Where is he?"

"A walkin' up an' down the best back parlor like a wild beast ma'am, at a show."

"Bless my soul!" panted Mrs. Purvey, "what can have happened?"

And hastily straightening her cap ribbons and tying on a ruffled black silk apron, the Widow Purvey made haste to give audience to her best boarder.

The Widow Purvey was fair, fair and fifty, with a little capital which she had invested in furniture for a boarding house, and very fairly she succeeded, on the whole, espec ally since Mr. Marlowe, a whimsical old bachelor engaged in the Chinese trade had taken her best front room at her own price.

"Gents are always better than ladies," said Mrs Purvey to her intimate friend, Miss Larkspur the milliner. "Mrs. Hyde is the only lady in my establishment now, and although she's quite genteel—French teacher in a young ladies' school—I shall give her a month's notice the very minute I hear of an eligible gentleman to take her place."

"Ain't she reg'lar pay?" said Miss Larkspur, snipping off bias pieces of silk.

"Oh, yes, reg'lar enough, but I never did fancy these pale stuck up cats that have seen better days and wear turned silk and dyed gloves! She ain't a bit better than I am, and yet she always has that patronizing way with her that you'd think she was a princess and we her hired maids."

And thus matters stood on the October morning when the Widow Purvey hurried up to the back parlor where Geoffrey Marlowe, a fine looking gentleman with a healthy, fresh color and iron-gray whiskers, was walking up and down with his hands in his pockets.

"You've been a long time coming, Mrs. Purvey," said he a little imperiously.

"I'm sorry to keep you waiting, sir," said the widow, all in a flutter.

"Sit down," said Mr. Marlowe, motioning her toward a chair. "I have something of great importance to say to you."

"Now he's going to tell me that the place don't suit and he's going to change his boarding house," said Mrs. Purvey to herself, feeling her heart beat within her, but she smiled faintly, and said, "Indeed!"

"It is a little embarrassing," said Mr. Marlowe, feeling his whiskers, dubiously.

"Don't mind me, sir," said Mrs. Purvey.

"The fact is," said Mr. Marlowe, "I'm thinking of making a change."

"I'm sorry the place don't suit you, sir," faltered the widow.

"But it does," said Mr. Marlowe. "I shall not leave you, Mrs. Purvey. Your mugalatawney soup suits me exactly, and you've caught my precise ideas on salad-dressing and curry sauce. No. The change of which I speak refers to —ahem!—another thing Mrs Purvey."

"La, sir," said Mrs. Purvey, simpering.

"You and I aren't feather-headed young people Mrs. Purvey, to play mock-modest, are we?" said the bachelor. "So, I may as well be frank, I am thinking of marrying Mrs. Purvey."

"Dear me!" said the landlady, looking down at the patterns of the carpet.

"And I dare say you can guess to whom," said Mr. Marlowe in high good humor.

Mrs Purvey twisted her black silk apron string around and around, hardly able to believe her own ears.

"La, sir," faltered she, "I'm sure I never thought of such a thing."

"I rather expected to surprise you," said Mr. Marlowe. "But don't you see, after all it's the most natural thing in the world? Here I am settled down in a place that exactly suits me, why should I leave it? Here I am a blunt old bachelor of 50—why shouldn't I marry a widow who I've himself has seen something of the world?"

A widow! That settled the question.

"Sure enough, sir," said Mrs Purvey, feeling as if she were soaring up into a world of white satin and veils, orange blossoms and wedding cake.

"What do you say to a month from Monday next?" demanded Mr. Marlowe.

"La, sir—since you're so set upon it —"

"Can you have things ready?"

"I'll do my best, sir," fluttered the widow."

"And one thing, remember—I don't want this matter talked about."

"No, to be sure not," said Mrs. Purvey, accustomed to defer in all things to the whims of her lodger.

"Let affairs go on just exactly as if nothing was about to happen until the very wedding day," insisted Mr. Marlowe.

"Certainly, sir," said Mrs. Purvey.

"That'll do," said Mr. Marlowe. "We understand each other, don't we?"

Mrs. Purvey nodded and giggled.

"Then I won't detain you any longer'" said Mr. Marlowe, deliberately walking back into his own room.

"Well!" said Mrs. Purvey, drawing a long breath, "I never was courted that way before. But he's eccentric, and always was, poor dear, and he's yet to be a husband! He might have just asked me for a kiss, though, and he might have called me 'Malvina' instead of Mrs. Purvey! But every one has their whims and Mr. Marlowe is chuck full of 'em as an egg is of meat! What will Letitia Larkspur say? And that stuck up Mrs. Hyde! I'll give her a week's warning at once, for it don't stand to nature as I shall keep on taking boarders after I'm Mrs. Marlowe! I wonder shall I wear white or dove color? I suppose it'll be a church wedding! A month is a dreadful short time to get ready in, but I can hire what sewing I want done, and it won't do to disappoint Mr. Marlowe!"

Little Mrs. Hyde, engaged in correcting French copy books in her room, was a little surprised at the lack of ceremony with which Mrs. Purvey let her know that her room would be wanted that day week!

"It will inconvenience me considerably," said she hesitatingly.

"I can't help that," said Mrs. Purvey, with a toss of the head.

The weeks passed away. The widow Purvey thought it rather strange that her bridegroom elect should be so undemonstrative and that all his tete a tetes should be confined to the subjects of pudding sauce and shrit buttons. But then, as Miss Larkspur said, there never was any accounting for the freaks of an old bachelor, and when the bridal eve came, and Mr. Marlowe condescended to express approval of the wedding breakfast as set in the dining room over night, Mrs. Purvey shed tears.

"What are you crying about? I hate to see women cry," said Mr. Marlowe, sharply.

"I can't help it. Such a change for me!" whimpered the widow.

"Oh, pshaw!" said Mr. Marlowe, irritably. "Change? It's no change at all. Here we are just as we always have been. I don't see anything to cry about. Remember, the carriages are to be at the door at 12 precisely."

"I'll be ready," said Mrs. Purvey, swallowing a sob.

And she was ready—dove colored silk, dress, hat and all—for according to the advice of Miss Letitia Larkspur, she had abandoned the idea of white satin and tulle veil as rather inappropriate to her age and condition of widowhood.

"Please, ma'am," said Jemima, bursting red faced and panting, into the room, "the carriage has been waitin' this ever so long!"

"But where's Mr. Marlowe?" demanded the bride expectant.

"Please, maa'm, he went half an hour ago," said Jemima.

"Oh!" said Mrs. Purvey, "I suppose it's etiquette to go in separate carriages, but it ain't the way me and Purvey managed it. Give me my fan, Mimy—and my boquet—and don't forget the smelling bottle. Now I'm ready."

"Please, ma'am," bawled Jemima, who had rushed to the window on hearing the sound of carriage wheels, "they've come back! And Mr. Marlowe, he's a handin' a lady dressed in brown silk, with a bird of paradise in her hat, out of the front carriage."

"Dear me," said Mrs. Purvey, hurrying down stairs. "What can it all mean?"

And she hastened into the presence of Mr. Marlowe, who stood in the best parlor, with Mrs. Hyde leaning on his arm.

"You're too late to witness the ceremony," chuckled the quondam old bachelor. "We're married."

"Who are married?" shrieked Mrs. Purvey, growing pallid under her rouge.

"Bessie Hyde, ma'am, and your humble servant. Why whom did you suppose? demanded Mr. Marlowe, opening his eyes very wide.

"Lawk-a massy!" cried Jemima, rushing forward to support the widow's swooning form, "Missus 'sposed you was going to marry her!"

"Then she was a fool!" said Mr. Marlowe, briskly. "Come, Bessie, my dear, we have no time to lose if we are to catch the 3 o'clock train."

Mrs. Purvey came out of her swoon and into her senses with commendable alacrity. If she had lost a bridegroom, that was no reason why she should lose a first-class pair of boarders. She tied an apron over her dove-colored silk, and hurried to help serve the breakfast.

"It was an awkward mistake," said she to Letitia Larkspur; but life is full of mistakes. And perhaps I'm better off just as I am!"

"No doubt, no doubt," said Miss Larkspur, whose theory was based upon that of the fabled fox who once lost his caudal appendage. "Matrimony's dreadful uncertain."

"Even at the last moment," said Mrs. Purvey, with an involuntary groan.—Amy Randolph, in New York Ledger.

Tea Drunkards.

According to statistics recently furnished by Dr. James Wood, of Brooklyn, of all the patients applying for treatment at the chief dispensary of that city, no less than ten per cent. are tea drunkards. They are not aware of the fact, but the symptoms of their cases point unmistakably to overindulgence in tea, and that presumption, on inquiry, is confirmed by their confessions. They suffer from headache, vertigo, insomnia, palpitation of the heart, mental confusion, nightmare, nausea, hallucinations, morbid depression of spirits, and sometimes from suicidal impulses,—surely a formidable list of symptoms. These patients are of both sexes and all ages.

The Queen's Insurance.

Fears for Queen Victoria's health, and even for her life, take a shockingly commercial aspect at present. The announcement that her life has been insured for six moths for a million pounds sterling in the interest of speculators and syndicates, is quite the most shocking of all.

THE POULTRY YARD

Information of Value to all Poultry Raisers.

If every poultryman would endeavor to arrive at a knowledge of the chicks' cost during the year the result would be more care and caution in raising them. Every chick hatched costs something.

The eggs from which the chicks come are worth a certain sum in the market and the loss of the services of the hen while sitting—that is, in not producing egs—is another item in the cost. It may be considered, also, that every egg does not produce a chick, hence at certain seasons, when eggs are less fertile as a whole, it may require two eggs to produce a chick, the price of which, in winter, ranges from 20 to 50 cents per dozen. The hatching is but a part of the operation, as the chicks must be raised to a marketable age before a return for the outlay will be received. The poultryman has no control over the fertility of the eggs, nor can he induce the sitters to give greater attention to their duties, but he can raise more than the average number of chicks if he will give attention to the shelter and food. What such duties may be is discussed in this department every week, but the point is to have each and all to realize the advantage of lessening the cost at the beginning. The destruction of chicks by hawks, rats, cats, dogs, lice, etc., is enormous, but this fact will not be fully realized until a strict account of the losses of chicks is kept for a year.

Those who have been anxiously looking for the early pullets to begin laying, and who met with disappointment, should not be discouraged. Endeavor to learn the cause of the backwardness of the pullets and correct the difficulty if possible. Pullets that have been forced by a high system of feeding may have red combs, and yet not begin to lay eggs. They may be very fat, or have the large lice on their heads. Some of them may be slow in maturing and crowding of the flock may subject them to uncomfortable conditions. The best remedy for the difficulty is to change the diet. Begin by giving no food for 48 hours and then allow two meals only each day, giving bulky food, such as cut clover sprinkled with bran, in the morning, and lean meat at night. Every other day, at night, give also a teaspoonful of linseed meal with bran, moistened. The changing of the food is better than medicine of any kind, as frequently a failure to lay may result from lack of food containing the essential substances for egg production.

Dry food should be preferred for chicks, as food that is very moist, if eaten, forces the chicks to take more water than they require. Never allow any food to remain over after feeding and always feed on clean surfaces. Small seeds, such as those of hemp and millet, are excellent for chicks at all stages of growth.

Eggs are cheaper, and may be cheapen during the summer than ever before. To keep eggs for higher prices do not "lime" them, as limed eggs do not sell at good prices. The first point to keep in view is that there must be no males in the flock, as unfertile eggs will keep three times as long as the fertile ones. If that rule is not overlooked, the keeping of eggs will not be difficult. Do not buy eggs to store away, as such eggs may come from yards containing males. No solutions, preserving liquids or packing material are necessary. Simply keep the eggs in a cool place (the cooler the better), on racks or in any manner so as to permit of turning them half over three times a week. The method may appear very simple, but it is the best known. But do not overlook the fact that no males are to be kept. They are not necessary unless eggs are desired for hatching purposes, as the hens will lay without their presence.—P. H. Jacobs, in American Gardening.

The Good Birds Do.

It has been said, "We never miss the water till the well goes dry," and likewise we do not miss the birds until we suffer loss by their absence. We have an estimate, furnished us by specialists of high standing, undoubted authorities, to the effect that the annual destruction by injurious insects in the United States is about $600,000,000; and in the state of New York, it is $26,000,000 annually, or over five million dollars more than one hundred times the total cost of maintaining the efficient Fire Department service of the city of Rochester for one year.

Now upon whom does this loss fall? Not upon the wealthy classes, but unfortunately on the tillers, of the ground. With but few exceptions these insects injuries are inflicted upon vegetation of some kind, and the growers of fruits or plants are the losers. It is acknowledged that injurious insects are on the increase notwithstanding growing vigilance and expenditure of both time and money on the part of the entomologist and fruit grower, and notwithstanding the invention and application of recent and better remedies for the extermination of insect pests. Why, in general, are insects increasing? One reason surely is that their natural enemies are decreasing, and the relations of these fluctuations are as definite as is the fact that one end of a lever goes up as the other goes down.

Mutton Chops.

Do not undertake to winter too many ticks.

A small quantity of oil meal fed daily will help materially in fattening sheep.

Our country should produce the best sheep in the world, because it has produced the best of everything else.

Instead of taking the lambs from the ewes, take the ewes from the lambs.

For sheep that are to be fattened shelled corn is the stuff. They will grind it in their own mill and take no toll.

Course Dairy Foods.

For milk production I rate corn, both for the silo and for air drying Hungarian, clover, oats for hay, are the chiefs foods depended upon, swale hay and run hay are used, and occasionally oats and peas. They are valued in the following order; Clover Hay, fodder corn as silage. As between the oat hay and Hungarian I am at a loss to decide, but favor the Hungarian as a fodder crop on account of its superior yield. On granite upland soils, three tons to the acre is raised as readily as 2 ¼ to 2 ½ tons of oat hay. They are all great yielders, and multiply the present capacity of our soils to an encouraging degree.—J. W. Sanborn.

MOURNING FOR MUSTACHES

Members of a Club in a Hilarious Mood Undergo Shaving.

A number of members of one of Washington's most notable clubs has been in practical retirement for several weeks past. They don't appear at all during the hours of the day. They wait until Night, sable goddess, from her ebon throne stretches forth her leaden sceptre, etc., before they steal forth and mix up a bit in the commercial life. Some of them are theoretically "out of town," others are nominally "laid up," and a few are "taking courses of reading" that demand their abandonment of social and club life for a while. Here's why:

Thirty or forty of the members of this club had an all-night dinner about a month ago. For some reason or other the dinner wasn't given in the club's banquet room, but was held in the banquet room of a big uptown apartment house. It was a hot time. All hands were inviting their souls along toward 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. There was neither lute nor cithern, but there was any amount of mixed-voice singing, yarns spun all in a bunch, with cakewalking and buck-dancing diversions. Finally one of the members, whose mustache had been for years the delight, the envy and the despair of his clubmates, arose and electrified all hands by passionately declaiming against the mustache as an institution. The philippic was so tender in spots that it moved many of the clubmen to tears, and when it was over they unanimously declared that the mustache—any mustache—was an abomination and a nuisance.

"A bas le mustache!" they shouted. And two scouts were instantly dispatched to dig a barber out of bed. The scouts returned with the barber within half an hour or so. The barber had the implements of his trade along with him, and he went to work to demustacheize the diners. The declaimer against the mustache—the man whose upper-lip ornamentation had for years been arousing the green-eyed jealousy of his clubmates—was No. 1. When the barber got through with him he looked better than he had with his mustache, and the waverers, if any there were, took heart. The barber was a rapid workman, and the upper lips of all the diners were hirsuteless within an hour or so.

Then they all assembled around the merry, jovial board again and regarded each other with mixed feelings. Some shrieked madly and rolled on the floor; others fell into sullen gloom and others yet joined in weird elemental dances. One man, whose shaven lip revealed a gap, a cavern of such apparently unfathomable depth and almost circumferential width that merely to look upon the same was to grow dizzy with sheer wonder, found himself in the middle of a whirling circle of hand-joined trippers of the mazy Maypole dance. When the mighty abyss in his face opened and he started in to give realism to his part by singing "I'm the Queen of the May," the careering dancers around him performed simultaneous backfalls and remained prone, quiescent, on the floor until the administration of stimulants.

Well, they all had to take up at some old time or another on the following day. Five-eighths of them, as soon as they saw their countenances in the glass, immediately sent for their business associates and gave unto them powers of attorney, and they've been burrowing out of the hated light of the sun ever since. They are all raising 'em again, and by the time the spring leafage appears in all its appealing wealth of tender green, most of them will probably be foregathering again among the haunts of men.

This thing would have been a whole lot more interesting if the personally-conducted remarks of their wives on the day following the shearing could have been recorded. — Washington Post.

AMERICAN'S ABROAD.

A writer in What to Eat gives some amusing experiences of travelers abroad. One man had quite a time with an official in Russia because that individual could not be made to understand that Minneapolis was the name of a town. He insisted it was a woman's name and should be written Minnie A. Polis and then he wanted to know whether she was a madam or mademoiselle.

In Turkey a man registered from Skaneateles and every one there took him to be an Indian chief doing the grand tour. His name was Barnes, so he registered as Mr. Barnes of New York. A Hungarian magnate who had read the novel by that name insisted on taking him to his manor and entertaining him royally for a month.

A cynic tried registering as plain John Smith at European hotels. He got a cold, dark room at the top of the house. At the next place he prefixed judge to his name and was given better quarters. At the next he registered as "Hon." and came down a floor; presently he was "Maj." and got a bathroom attached to his next quarters. As he moved from place to place he increased his importance. As "Col." he was given a good room on the first floor, and as "Gen." he was given the best suite in the house at a discount.

His Parting Shot.

Tuffold Knutt pulled off his fatigue hat, coughed mournfully, and said:

"Ma'am, if it ain't askin too much—"

"Certainly," interrupted the woman who had answered his knock, as she handed him a one-cent piece and shut the kitchen door in his face.

The moldy old vagabond looked at the coin, put it in his pocket, and then spoke his mind through the keyhole:

"I know wot you are, ma'am. You're a anti expansionist.—Chicago Tribune.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	307
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	*1 35	*6 30	*5 00	*5 00	*8 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 41	7 30	6 30	5 46	8 46
Columbiana "		3 44	....	7 43	....	
Leetonia "	9 09	3 51		7 53		
Salem "	9 21	4 05	8 34	8 08	6 37	9 37
Alliance ar.	9 45	4 35	8 55	8 35	6 55	9 55
Alliance lv.	9 45	4 40	8 55	8 40	PM	AM
Maximo "		4 56		8 55		
Louisville "		5 08		9 06		
Canton "	10 15	5 24	9 27	9 23		
Massillon "	10 27	5 42	9 40	9 40		
Lawrence "	....	5 57	....	9 52		
Burton City "		6 05		10 00		
Orrville "	10 48	6 15	10 06	10 10		
Smithville "		6 25		10 20		
Wooster "	11 07	6 34	10 26	10 29		
Shreve "	....	6 50	....	10 45		
Big Prairie "	..	6 59		10 55		
Lakeville "	...	7 02		10 59		39
Loudonville "	..	7 16		11 15		AM
Perrysville "	.....	7 25	....	11 22		
Lucas "	....	7 40		11 35		
Mansfield "	12 15	7 53	11 30	11 50	†6 30	
Crestline ar	12 45	8 25	11 59	12 25	6 55	
Bucyrus lv	1 10	PM	12 27	4 03	7 33	
Lima "	2 37		1 59	6 10	9 50	
Van Wert "	3 21		2 48	7 05	10 46	
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 10		3 40	8 05	11 55	
Warsaw lv.	5 35		4 50		1 28	
Plymouth "	6 21		5 27		2 10	
Valparaiso "	7 22		6 22		3 23	
Chicago ar.	8 45		7 45	PM	5 05	
	PM		AM		PM	

Eastward.	20	8	6		
	AM	PM	PM		
Chicago lv	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30		
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 30	1 20		
Plymouth "	10 32	5 40	2 45		
Warsaw "	11 20	6 20	3 34		
Ft. Wayne ar	12 35	7 35	5 10		32
Van Wert lv.	1 52	8 41	6 26		
Lima "	2 44	9 30	7 20		
Bucyrus "	4 54	11 19	9 32	AM	
Crestline "	5 35	11 55	10 30	†5 20	
Mansfield "	6 05	12 20	10 55	5 46	
Lucas "	6 20		11 06	5 58	
Perrysville "	6 35	....	11 18	6 12	
Loudonville "	6 44	....	11 23	6 20	
Lakeville "	6 55	....	11 36	6 32	
Big Prairie "	7 00	...	11 39	6 36	
Shreve "	7 10	...	11 50	6 44	
Wooster "	7 29	1 30	12 08	7 05	
Smithville "	7 41	..	12 20	7 15	
Orrville "	7 55	1 51	12 35	7 30	
Burton City "	8 03	...	...	7 40	
Lawrence "	8 10		12 48	7 50	
Massillon "	8 25	2 18	1 00	8 05	
Canton "	8 45	2 34	1 22	8 24	
Louisville "	9 00	..	1 40	8 42	10
Maximo "	9 10	..	1 50	8 54	AM
Alliance ar	9 20	3 10	2 10	9 05	PM
Alliance lv.	9 25	3 10	2 10	9 40	*9 35
Salem "	10 00	3 34	2 38	10 12	9 53
Leetonia "	10 12		2 51	10 28	
Columbiana "	10 20		2 59	10 38	
Beaver Falls "	11 25	4 45	4 10	11 55	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar	12 45	5 50	5 30	1 25	11 30
	AM	AM	PM	P M	AM

	*3 45	306
	PM	PM
	4 55	
	5 40	

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
a To let off Cleveland passengers
‖Meals. ‡Flag Stop.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on **Nos. 6, 13, 306** and **307; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars** on **No. 9** to Chicago, **No. 6** to Pittsburgh where **Nos. 6, 8, 20** and **32** connect in Union Station for the East. **Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 10 and 11.** Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light face, 12 midnight to 12 noon.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 25** and **32. Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **No. 8** connects at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.
7-23-99.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 14th, 1899.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8	*18
Standard Time	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Bellaire	.....	5 50			.....
Bridgeport	.....	6 05	1 40	4 25	.....
Uhrichsville	4 40	8 10	8 45	6 37	6 25
N Philadelphia	4 58	8 27	4 02	6 56	6 42
Canal Dover	5 05	8 34	4 09	7 05	6 49
Justus	5 34	9 03	4 38	7 36	7 18
Massillon	5 50	9 18	4 53	7 50	7 32
Canal Fulton	6 08	9 35	5 09	.....	7 50
Warwick	6 15	9 42	5 16	.....	7 57
Sterling	6 37	10 04	5 38	.....	8 12
Seville	6 48	10 10	5 44	.....	8 25
Chippewa Lake	6 52	10 18	5 53	.....	8 34
Medina	7 05	10 30	6 05	.....	8 46
Lester	7 18	10 40	6 16	.....	8 56
Brooklyn	8 04	11 24	7 00	.....	9 39
Cleveland	8 20	11 40	7 15	.....	9 55

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lester	8 16	10 41	6 20	2 05
Grafton	8 36	10 59	6 38	2 23
Elyria	8 54	11 16	6 55	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 30	7 10	2 55

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7	17
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Standard Time					
Cleveland	7 10	1 00	5 10	.....	6 25
Brooklyn	7 20	1 16	5 26	.....	6 41
Lester	8 12	2 02	6 22	.....	7 28
Medina	8 28	2 11	6 32	.....	7 38
Chippewa Lake	8 34	2 22	6 45	.....	7 50
Seville	8 43	2 30	6 55	.....	8 00
Sterling	8 49	2 36	7 01	.....	8 06
Warwick	9 11	2 58	7 20	.....	8 26
Canal Fulton	9 18	3 05	7 31	.....	8 33
Massillon	9 29	3 23	7 50	6 30	8 51
Justus	9 58	3 39	8 06	6 46	9 07
Canal Dover	10 26	4 09	8 36	7 16	9 36
N Philadelphia	10 33	4 18	8 43	7 23	9 43
Uhrichsville	10 50	4 35	9 00	7 44	10 00
Bridgeport	1 25	7 00	.....	10 00	.....
Bellaire	.....	7 15	.....	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lorain	6 15	1 05	4 25	9 45
Elyria	6 31	1 20	4 40	10 00
Grafton	6 51	1 38	4 56	10 16
Lester	7 10	1 57	5 15	10 35

*Sunday only.
Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland and Uhrichsville and Lorain at Massillon, southbound, 9:39 a. m., 8:51 p. m. northbound, 7:34 a. m., 4:58 p. m. Electric cars, Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martins Ferry.
For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address
M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1898.
NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 45	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	All 59	P 8 30	P. 6 45
Canton	5 38	8 28	P 12 01	4 19	7 49
Akron	6 22	9 20	1 00	5 18	8 25
Cleveland	8 05	10 20	2 10	6 26	9 30

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No. 3.	† No. 7.	* No. 5.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	All 00	P 2 50	P 8 30	P. 6 35
Akron	8 42	P 12 01	2 55	4 40	7 25
Canton	9 56	1 08	3 36	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	4 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt. 40 E. Main St.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect April 3, 1899.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day Ex Sat Note	38 Day Ex Sun	8 Day Ex Sun		
	a. m	p m	p. m	a. m		
Cleveland....Lv	8 35	7 40	3 15	.....	.....	.....
Euclid Ave... "	8 45	7 50	3 25	.....	.....	.....
Newburg..... "	8 58	8 05	3 30	.....	.....	.....
Hudson ..... "	9 30	8 40	4 15	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 43	8 54	4 27	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... "	9 58	9 07	4 45	.....	.....	.....
Orrville ... { Ar	10 48	10 0	5 40	.....	.....	.....
Orrville ... { Lv	10 53	10 10	5 45	.....	.....	.....
Millersburg.. "	11 34	10 57	6 31	6 00	.....	.....
Gambier..... "	12 37	12 0	p m	7 01	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon { Ar	12 48	12 25	.....	7 20	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon { Lv	11253	11230	.....	17 25	.....	.....
Centerburg... "	1 18	12 59	.....	7 52	.....	.....
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 37	.....	8 28	.....	.....
Columbus....Ar	2 10	2 00	.....	8 55	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m		a. m		
Cincinnati.....	5 40	6 30	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	25 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.		
Cincinnati...Lv	8 30	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus....Lv	11 45	12 35	.....	4 35	.....	.....
Westerville.. "	12 10	1 06	.....	5 02	.....	.....
Centerburg.. "	12 46	1 51	.....	5 30	.....	.....
M. Vernon { Ar	1 10	2 20	.....	6 0	.....	.....
M. Vernon { Lv	11 15	12 25	.....	16 10	.....	.....
Gambier..... "	1 28	2 40	.....	6 25	.....	.....
Millersburg.. "	2 35	3 55	8 50	7 35	.....	.....
Orrville... { Ar	3 17	4 45	9 35	p.m.	.....	.....
Orrville... { Lv	3 22	4 55	9 40	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... { Ar	.....	5 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... { Lv	4 15	16 05	10 37	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 27	6 17	10 48	.....	.....	.....
Hudson..... "	4 40	6 30	11 02	.....	.....	.....
Newburg..... "	5 15	7 05	11 42	.....	.....	.....
Euclid Ave.. "	5 28	7 16	12 04	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland....Ar	5 40	7 30	12 10	.....	.....	.....
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m			

	114	Mls.	Dresden Branch	113
	a.m.			p.m
.....	†6 11	.....	Lv..Millersburg..Ar	†6 05
.....	7 00	0	" .....Killbuck..... "	5 59
.....	8 10	18	" .....Warsaw..... "	4 15
.....	8 55	27	" ..Cooperdale.. "	3 00
.....	9 20	33	Ar.....Trinway..... "	2 35
.....	†10 15	50	Ar....Zanesville...Ar	†12 45
	a.m.			p.m

† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Lunch.
Nos 2 and 3 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati Fare 25 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations, south of Columbus.
Nos. 27 and 28 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.
No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p.m. at the west end of the Union Station.
No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus. This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2:15 a. m. and is set at east end Union Depot. Passengers can occupy their berths until 7:00 a. m.
NOTE.—Until further notice, on Saturdays Train No. 28 will leave Cleveland 11:20 p. m. (Sleeper ready for occupancy 9:00 p. m.), and C., A. & C. Stations three hours and forty minutes later than time shown above, arriving Cincinnati 10:46 a. m.
For any information, address,
C. F DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. HANNEGAN, Asst. Pass. Agt.
CLEVELAND, O.
C. E. WINTERRINGER, Passenger Agent.
83 North High St. COLUMBUS, O

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT FEB 19th, 1899.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 1*	NO. 3*	NO 5*	NO.7*
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Un. Dep.	7 15	1 20	4 00	.....
Oak Harbor....	8 15	2 17	5 05	.....
Fremont.....	8 38	2 40	5 32	.....
Clyde

NEW INDIAN NAMES.

DAUGHTERS OF CHIEFS WITH MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

One Pauline Johnson, Writes Poetry and Is a Good Actress—Well Received Socially in England—Bright Eyes Lectures on Indian Topics.

According to her opportunities the American Indian woman has kept good pace with her paleface sisters. Along with the new privileges and rights exercised by the latter have come means for the Indian woman also to develop mentally, and she has not been slow to recognize them. Striking examples of their native intellectual vigor are shown in what the new Indian women have accomplished in art, literature and education and in their higher standing generally.

Among this new generation of Indian women are Pauline Johnson, Inshta Theambra, Eugenie, Vincent, Maud Echo Hawk, Jane E. Waldron, Minnie Cornelius, Go-Wân-Go Mohawk and Gretchen Lyons. Pauline Johnson, probably the most conspicuous, is the daughter of an Indian chief who lives on the reservation at Brantford, Ontario. Her education has been more than superficial. She is a writer and student of literature. Her poetry has attracted the attention of readers of periodical publications during the last five years, the subjects being chosen from the natural Indian surroundings of her own home. Miss Johnson has also shown capability as an actor in readings from her own works and impersonations of Indian character in costume. In England she is received by literary men and women on an equal footing, and the individuality of both her written work and her acting has made a stir in London. Miss Johnson has traveled through this country and Canada giving lectures and readings on phases of Indian life.

Inshta Theambra, or Bright Eyes, is the Indian name of Mrs. T. H. Tibbles, whose home is in Lincoln, Neb. She is also the daughter of a chief—a leading figure among the Omahas—and her accomplishments could be divided among half a dozen women and equip each of them well.

Bright Eyes was educated at a girls' school in the East. Ten years after her graduation she became a lecturer on subjects pertaining to the Indian. She addressed audiences in England, Scotland and this country. She has written many magazine articles on Indian matters.

Her latest accomplishment is in art. A year ago she felt a desire to paint pictures. A friend gave her brushes, paints and palette, and she immediately began to work. Her first picture painted without instruction, is said to be wonderfully good, and artists have pronounced her a genius. Since then she has worked regularly under good instruction. She has in that time illustrated a book on Indian folk lore. Her husband is T. H. Tibbles, a white Populist orator.

Eugenie, an Indian princess of Canada, is the eighteen-year-old daughter of Chief Philippe Vincent of the Hurons, or Tarron Wartesche, as the tribesmen call him. She lives with her father at the Indian Loretto near Quebec, and is known as the Princess of the Hurons. Princess Eugenie is well educated and speaks English and French as well as her own picturesque language. She spent eight years at the convent of Charlesbourg, sings unusually well, and is a good pianist. Upon the piano she improvises strange, weird little pieces and calls them by Indian names. One of the duties of the Princess is to take charge of the heirlooms and chief's official articles. There are medals presented to the family by George IV. and members of his court, others of a later date by Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales. Among her valuable possessions is the famous chief's jacket, a couple of hundreds of years old, and the official crown, which is made of feathers.

One of the cleverest of the Pawnee girls is Maud Echo Hawk, who teaches the children of her own people in the Hope Indian school at Springfield, S. D. She is young and ambitious and got her own education at the Lincoln Institute in Philadelphia. Her father and all her relatives live in Oklahoma, where he is chief of the Pawnees. Miss Echo Hawk has adopted the customs of civilization, and she is very earnest in the belief that the American Indians are to be a power in the future. It is this belief that inspires her to teach the young redskins the principles of Americanism along with arithmetic and grammar. She visits her own people often, and if you ask her is she would ever go back to her nation to live she twirls the ring on her left hand and grows thoughtful.

Jane E. Waldron, beloved among the Sioux, is proud of her Indian blood, and counts it the highest honor to have gained the affection of her race. At Ripon College, in Wisconsin, she chose music as her vocation. In this she has become proficient and has labored to make music popular among the Indians, giving nearly all of her time to instructing them and visiting the Government schools for that purpose.

Mrs. Waldron was the heroine of the famous case of Black Tomahawk against Jane E. Waldron, which was fought bitterly for seven years in Congress and the Federal courts and excited the interest of the entire Western country. The case was looked upon as a test of Indian rights to Government land allotments under the various treaties between the United States Government and the Sioux Indians. Mrs. Waldron's brother is a lawyer—the first Indian ever admitted to the bar.

THE POULTRY YARD.

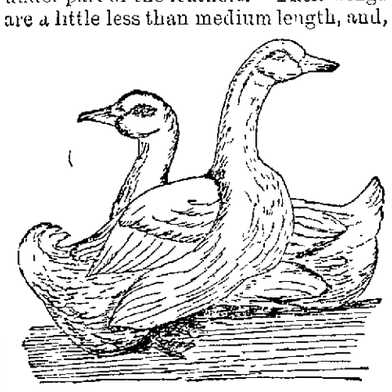
The White-Crested Black Polish Fowl and the Pekin Duck.

The white-crested black Polish fowl is one of the most popular varieties for ornamental purposes. Every one knows that a Polish fowl has a remarkable crest upon the top of its head, but not every one knows that the seat of this crest is a round protuberance upon the top of the skull, and that the size of the crest is proportioned to the size of this protuberance, so that a breeder can se-

lect, as soon as hatched, the chickens that will have the largest crests. This certainly is a great convenience to one who, with limited room, is attempting to rear exhibition poultry. In these fowls the contrast between the lustrous black body and the great white crest is very taking.

The crest is the main feature for which breeders strive. The size should be as great as possible, but globularity and compactness are more desirable than size. The feathers should, except in front, be pure white. It is difficult to breed them so, though plenty of them appear on exhibition in this condition. What could not be easily bred is readily removed. Many birds are thus liable to disqualification, and not a few are disqualified for this attempt to improve upon nature. The White-crested Black Polish, especially when bred with a smallish crest, is a capital layer. The eggs are of moderate size and white in color. The hens rarely offer to sit, the variety being properly included in the list of non-sitting fowls. They also make a very good table fowl. They are rather delicate, and need a dry soil to thrive on. They are subject to colds and other affections, but if given a roofed run, provided with green food, and kept clean and dry, they remain very healthy. The great crest is not desirable except for exhibition purposes.

The Pekin duck was unknown in the United States and Europe until the year 1872, when an enterprising American obtained the eggs in China and introduced them into New England. Since then they have become a favorite with breeders. The breed has been kept pure and improved by later importations from Asia. These ducks are white, with a yellowish tinge to the under part of the feathers. Their wings are a little less than medium length, and,



as they can not fly, they may be kept in low inclosures. At four months old, a pair of them should weigh about 12 pounds. The eggs are remarkably fertile, and produce a larger percentage than those of chickens. They may be hatched under hens or incubators. The ducklings are very hardy, only requiring to be kept dry during stormy weather, to have fresh water handy, and all the soft food they want four times a day. They grow much faster than any other kind of poultry. They should be kept out of the water until they are feathered. When matured they will thrive and keep their plumage clean.

Queer Artisans.

Notwithstanding the great advancement that man has made in the arts and sciences, there is a depth of knowledge possessed by the lower orders of animal creation manifested in their work and actions that amazes the most intelligent naturalist. The mole is a meterologist. He keeps a careful account of the weather. Just before a rainfall he will plough your garden and your lawn mercilessly.

Bees are geometricians. Their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest sized spaces and least possible loss of interstice. The white ants maintain a standing army of soldiers while the ants of East India are horticulturists to the extent that they grow mushrooms, upon which they feed their young. The nautilus is a navigator. He casts and weighs anchor, raises and lowers sail and performs other nautical evolutions.

In the ray, the electric eel and the torpedo we have electricians; wasps are paper manufacturers and caterpillars are silk spinners. The ant lion is a geometrician. He constructs a funnel-shaped trap as exact in its conformation as if it had been built by the most skillful artists of our species, with the aid of the best instruments.

The beaver is an architect, builder and wood-cutter and the marmot is a civil engineer. He builds houses and carefully constructs drains and aqueducts to keep them dry. The ploceus, a very clever bird, is a weaver. It weaves a web of which it builds its nest. The squirrel is a ferryman. With a chip or a piece of bark for a boat and his tail for a sail he crosses streams.—American Agriculturist.

SOIL AND PLANT FOOD.

Why Every Farmer Should Study Manures Scientifically.

Soil varies in plant food so greatly that it is not unusual to find two adjoining fields entirely unlike. One field may be light and sandy and the other of a clay texture and heavy. The frequency of the application of manures or fertilizers, their quality and the character of the crops grown on the soil make it almost impossible to determine the relative proportions of plant food contained in any plot by analysis, as an analysis of a selected portion of the soil only gives knowledge of the kind of soil used, that adjoining, perhaps being entirely different. To add to the difficulty, the plant foods may be in a soluble condition on one plot, while on other plots plant foods may be abundant but not available. It is an imperative necessity, therefore, for the farmer to determine for himself by observation and experiment what his soil requires in the shape of plant food.

Fertilizers may contain a greater portion of plant food than is equivalent to their cost, and yet the plant food may be in such shape and condition as to be useless to the farmer for immediate effect on his crops. It is true that the insoluble materials of the fertilizer may prove beneficial to him in the future, after chemical action in the soil has reduced the substances to a state of solubility, but farmers who procure fertilizers do so with the view of securing available plant food for the crops which are to be grown immediately. It is when the fertilizers contain their nitrogen in the shape of nitrates and sulphates, or their phosphates as acidulated bone, that the best results are obtained. Peruvian guano and the several salts of potash are always in excellent form for plant food. Refuse materials from manufactories, however, though often rich in the required elements, are not always in an available form.

There are legions of farmers who do not realize the fact that they use tons of manure which is useless to plants until late in the season, for no manure can be appropriated by plants until it is decomposed in the manure heap or after it has been applied on the field. There may be portions of the manure soluble, especially if the urine has been saved and absorbed, but it may require two or three years for the whole of the manure to change its form, and as much depends also on the composition of the manure as on the fertilizers, for the manure heap is composed only of what the farmer has made it, the kind of food used and the ages of his stock, while the manner in which the manure is kept largely affects its value.

The Horses of Europe.

Judge a country by its horses. In visiting the different countries of Europe we are constantly impressed by the practical utility of the horses. Every country has a national breed that they have for ages learned to consider the best of all breeds. The liberal importations from these countries has greatly improved the practical utility and value of our horses immensely: but large as these importations have been it is but a drop in the bucket for the improvement of our fifteen million horses. We must continue to import more good draught and coach stallions and mares and carefully grade up to the required size, style and quality the American draught horse as our national breed, to meet the requirements of modern industry and commerce.

France produces the light and heavy draught horses and the military horse, or, as we call them, coachers, all of which they have developed under government direction for more than a hundred years. A great many racing stables of thoroughbreds are maintained in France by the wealthy nobility as the horse of luxury for sporting; cheap ponies and donkeys are often used for milk and peddler carts by the peasants.

Belgium breeds chiefly the one horse—the Belgian draught and heavy draught horses—which they are so wedded to from the nobility to the peasant, that they all believe them to be the best in the world. Dogs are extensively used for milk and vegetable carts.

Germany breeds chiefly army horses and small horses, has no draught breed, exports thousands of cheap small horses to England and France in exchange for hundreds of draught horses.

England, the great lover of good horses, has the greatest variety of horses. The shire is their great agricultural horse and the cart and lorry horse of the cities, the mares for the farm, the geldings in the streets. The hackney is the riding and harness horse, the Cleveland bay and the Yorkshire coach horse is the coach and business horse. The hunter is the military and hunting horse, and the thoroughbred is the racing horse; ponies and donkeys for children and for mining.

Scotland has her one breed, Clydesdales, which they proudly believe to be the greatest work horses of the world; their agricultural horse is chiefly the mares and young horses, the geldings for the streets. A few hackneys have reluctantly been introduced. The harness horses are chiefly imported from North and South America, Germany and Russia.

Turkey and Arabia produce horses for hunting and racing, and for military use.

Russia has millions of small, cheap horses that need to be improved to meet the wants of civilization; they are great lovers of racing.

Italy produces only horses for racing and the army of inferior quality.

America is destined to be the great horse producing country of the world, collecting the best breeds of Europe to improve our native horses up to the standard of excellence of modern civilization to suit the markets of our own country and the European market as well.

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specific cures Catarrh permanently, for it is the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Mr. B. P. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes: "I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhaling remedies—in fact, I could feel that each winter I was worse than the year previous.

"Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was a blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I saw it was unreasonable to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface. I then decided to try S. S. S., and after a few bottles were used, I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing the remedy, the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result. I advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which has never done them any good, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it."

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no dangerous minerals.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attest its popularity.

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SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out, and send to us, state your weight and height, also number of inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send this **BEAUTIFUL FUR TRIMMED BEAVER CLOTH CAPE** to you by express, C.O.D. subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our special offer price **$2.75**, and express charges. Express charges will average 40 to 60 cents for each 1000 miles. **THIS CAPE IS LATEST STYLE FOR FALL and WINTER,** made from an extra fine and heavy all wool black or blue genuine Rurlton Beaver cloth, 27 inches long, very full sweep 13-inch upper cape, extra full. Upper cape and large storm collar, beautifully trimmed with black Baltic seal fur; upper cape trimmed with three rows and collar with two rows of fine mohair braid, cloth button ornaments. This cape is fine tailor made throughout and equal to capes that sell at more than double the price. Write for free Cloak Catalogue. **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO** (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

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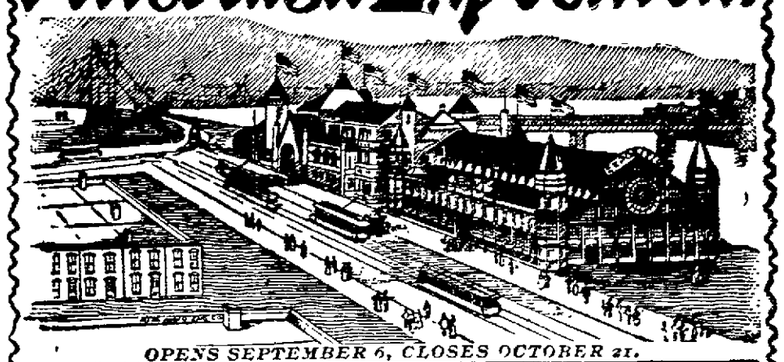
ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo, Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

1889. ELEVENTH ANNUAL. 1899.

Pittsburgh Exposition.



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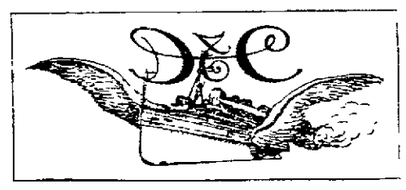

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FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN **Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac** PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, $19.50 from Toledo, $16.25; from Detroit, $13.75

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN **DETROIT AND CLEVELAND** Fare, $1.50 Each Direction. Berths, 75c., $1. Stateroom, $1.75. Connections are made at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest, and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest. Sunday Trips June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct. Only

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MINES AND MINING

Chief Inspector Haseltine's Report for 1898.

BIG INCREASE IN OUTPUT.

Six Counties in the State Produce Over One Million Tons Each—Interesting Statistics Relating to all Branches of the Mining Business.

Chief Mine Inspector R. M. Haseltine has filed with the Governor his annual report for the year of 1898. The industrial portion of the report is divided into 28 subjects which are accompanied by one or more tables arranged in such form as to make the subject under discussion more intelligible.

There are ten reports of district inspectors which are followed by lists of the coal, fire clay and iron ore mines and the limestone quarries of the state.

In the chapter devoted to lake shipments it is found that the amount of coal so transported equalled 9,279,568 tons, a gain of 1,273,320 tons as compared with the year of 1897. Of this amount 3,058,528 tons was anthracite, an increase of 313,398 tons over the preceding year. It is a decrease of 117,194 tons as compared with 1896. Of the 6,212,040 tons of bituminous coal that was handled from the several lake ports, 4,007,755 tons came from the mines of Pennsylvania. This is an increase of 680,941 tons as compared with 1897. From the fields of Ohio there was received 1,380,956 tons, an increase of 25,818 tons over the previous year. From West Virginia it is found that 823,329 tons originated. This is a gain of 261,163 tons as compared with 1897.

From the numerous tables prepared for the purpose of making the statistical portion more ready of comprehension, it is learned that the year's production was 14,058,135 tons, an increase of 1,609,313 tons over the preceding year. The ten leading counties in point of production are Jackson, Perry, Athens, Hocking, Guernsey, Belmont, Tuscarawas, Columbiana, Stark and Jefferson, in the order named. The first six produce over a million tons each.

Of the year's coal production, 5,252,598 tons were mined by machinery. This is a gain over the preceding year of 1,147,474 tons, and is the greatest by that amount in the state's history. The year's increase equals the entire amount of machine mined coal during the year of 1890, and is nearly a quarter of a million tons in excess of that so produced during 1889. The returns show that lump coal averaged 78 per cent. of the total production. The largest production is returned from the counties of Athens, Hocking, Perry and Guernsey, in the order named. During the year of 1898 there were sixty-four mines in the state in which coal was produced by machines, as compared to fifty-three in 1897 and forty-four in 1896. These are located in twelve counties, the same as in the preceding year. The average time worked is given at 171 days.

For the purpose of hauling the coal, twelve motors were installed during the year, making a total of 22 now in use.

During the year 79 new mines were opened, 100 remained suspended and 73 were abandoned.

There were 1,255 mines in the state, 425 of which are regarded as large mines, and 830 employ less than ten men. The number of active mines is given as 1,155. Of this number 396 employed more than ten men, and 761 a less number. The average time worked is given as 150½ days the same as during the two preceding years.

There were 20,365 miners employed during the year of 1898, a gain of 6,888 as compared with 1897. There were 6,546 persons employed as day hands, a decrease of 108 when compared with 1897.

By deducting from the total output of coal in the state the amount mined by machinery, it is found that there were 8,805,537 tons produced by pick mining. This makes an average yearly production of 546 tons as compared with 508¾ tons to each miner during the previous year.

The scale rate for pick mining from November 15, 1897, to April 1, 1898, was 56 cents per ton, and from April 1 to the close of the year the rate advanced to 66 cents, making the average price for the year 62½ cents per ton. The average amount of fine coal is conceded to be two sevenths of the output. Thus it will be seen that the average yearly wages for each miner was $242.97, as compared with $192.05 in 1897. As the mines worked 150½ days, the average daily wages was $1.61, as compared with $1.27 in 1897 and $1.17 in 1896.

There were 1993 inspections made by the members of the department, 213 permanent improvements secured, and 99 sets of scales tested. Of the scales inspected 17 were found to weigh inaccurately, 4 of which are reported as weighing against the miner, 1 against the operator, the beneficiary of the remaining 12 sets not being given.

The iron ore production of the state was confined to the counties of Jackson, Lawrence and Scioto and equalled 51,659 tons, all of which was of the hematite variety.

Eighteen counties report a production of fire clay amounting to 1,026,922 tons. The average time worked is given as 171 days. There were 724 miners employed in its production and 2657 persons engaged in the manufacture, as compared with 656 miners and 3317 hands in the manufacture during the preceding year.

In the production of limestone the returns show that gains occurred in five of the nine classifications. The average time worked is 132 days. The number of persons engaged in the industry is given at 3149.

There were 341 casualties reported. Of this number 54 resulted fatally, 155 were of a serious nature and 134 were of minor consequence. There were 270,463 tons of coal produced to each life that was lost, and 90,736 tons mined to each person who was seriously injured. There was one fatality for every 563 persons employed, and 1 injury to each 102 persons engaged in the industry.

The report contains the usual number of tables accompanying each of the several subjects. These are designed to assist in making the work of the department more easy of comprehension.

A NEW FIRM.

Joseph Warth and Emil Lux go Into Business.

Emil Lux and Joseph Warth will open a grocery at 23 West Main street, in the Winold block, on Saturday. Messrs. Lux and Warth, both of whom for some time past were employed by Bechtel & Taggart, have had many years' experience in the grocery business in Massillon. Mr. Warth is a brother of the members of the grocery firm of Warth Bros.

Resolutions of Respect.

At the last meeting of Commandery No. 51, Knights of St. John, of Massillon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, God has, through his angel of death, visited the home of our brother, Charles Zuber, and taken therefrom one who always made home comfortable and the fireside pleasant, a true wife and a faithful mother, and

Whereas, By the death of Mrs. Katherine Zuber her husband lost a loving wife, her children a thoughtful mother, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow in submission to the will of God, we deeply deplore the loss our brother has thereby sustained, and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our brother, Charles Zuber, our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and published in THE INDEPENDENT.

EDWARD ERTLE,
SEBASTIAN HAMEL,
J. SCHARVER,
Committee.

WILL SEND $2 50 FREE

To Each of Our Readers. Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the Celebrated Chicago Specialist, Will Send $2 50 Worth of His New Special Treatment Free.

When an experienced physician offers to give away $40,000 worth of a New Treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach, or dropsy, it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in it. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his New Special Treatment his liberality is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

That Dr. Miles is one of the world's most successful physicians is proven by hundreds of testimonials from well known people. One patient cured after failure of eleven Grand Rapids physicians, two after being given up by six and seven Chicago physicians, another after nine of the leading doctors in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago. Thousands of testimonials sent upon request.

The eminent Rev. W. Bell, D. D., of Dayton, O., General Secretary of Foreign Missions, writes editorially in The State Sunday School Union: "We desire to state that from personal acquaintance we know Dr. Miles to be a most skillful specialist, a man who has spared neither labor nor money to keep himself abreast of the great advancement of medical science." Colonel Tucker, late general manager N. Y., L. E & W. R. R., of Cleveland, states: "Dr. Miles's success as a physician has been phenomenal." Mrs. M. E. England, of Cleaves, O., says: "I took Dr. Miles's New Treatment for six weeks and the results were marvelous." Mrs. M. B. Morelan, of Rogers, O., writes; "For 25 years I had heart trouble, could not get relief. Before your treatment could not raise myself out o' my chair. You saved my life." Miss Josie Thompson, of Circleville, O.: "A consultation of doctors said there was no help for me. It is now four years since I took your new treatment. Have done much hard work since."

This new system of special treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods.

As all afflicted readers may have $2 50 worth of treatment especially prepared for their case, free, with full directions, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, State and Adams Sts., Chicago.

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

"He Mistakes the Effect for the Cause."

That is what the person does who tries to cure rheumatism or any other disease by relieving the symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla attacks the cause of these diseases. It neutralizes the acid in the blood and thus permanently cures rheumatism. It tones and strengthens the stomach, restores its natural digesting fluids and permanently cures dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Price 25c.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

If you have catarrh, rheumatism, or dyspepsia, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured as thousands of others have been.

Dyspepsia—band of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cures it, promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 64@65c.

CORN—Shelled yellow No. 2, 39@39½c; high mixed do, 38½@39c; mixed, 37½@38c; No. 2 yellow ear corn, 41½@42c; high mixed, 40½@41c; mixed, 38@39c; low mixed, 37@37½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 31½@32c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; extra No. 3, 30@30½c; No. 3, 28@29c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, new, $13.00@13.25; No. 2 timothy, $12.0@12.25; No. 3 timothy, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 clover, $11.00@11.50; No. 1 prairie, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 prairie, $8.00@8.50; No. 3 prairie, $7.50@8.00; No. 4 prairie, $7.00@7.50; packing hay, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 timothy from country wagons, $12.00@13.00.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 60@65c per pair; small, 50@55c; spring chickens, 25@40c, as to size; ducks, 50@60c per pair; turkeys, 10@10½c per pound; geese, 7@8c per pound. Dressed—Chickens, old, 12½@13c per pound; spring, 12½@13c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 9@10c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 26½@27c; extra creamery, 26@26½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 23@24c; country roll, 17@18c; low grade and cooking, 14@16c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 12½@13c; three-quarters, 10½@11c; New York state, full, cream, new, 13@13½c; Wisconsin, 15@15½c; 25-pound brick, Swiss, 14@15c; limburger, new, 13@14c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 18@19c; southern, 16@17c; (1c additional for candling.)

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday 175 cars, heaviest of the season; market steady on best grades, common and medium grades 10@20c lower. Supply today light; market about steady. We quote: Extra, $5.80@6.00; prime, $5.50@5.75, good, $5.10@5.25; tidy, $4.80@5.00; fair, $4.15@4.70; good butchers', $4.90@4.20; common, $2.80@3.70; heifers, $3.25@4.60; oxen, $2.50@4.70; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.20; common to good fat cows, $2.25@3.80; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; fair cows and springers, $25.00@35.00; bologna cows, $10.00@20.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday were heavy, 55 loads; market 10c lower than Saturday. Today fresh arrivals were light, but as there were several loads left over yesterday the market is dull today and lower. We quote: Prime mediums, $4.50@4.55; heavy Yorkers, 4.40@4.45; light Yorkers, $4.35@4.40; heavy hogs, $4.45@4.55; pigs, 4.20@4.35; grassers, $4.30@4.40; roughs, $2.75@4.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday, 10 cars on sale, market steady; prices 10c higher on sheep; steady on lambs. Receipts today light; market steady. We quote: Choice wethers, $4.30@4.40; good do, $4.10@4.25; fair mixed, $3.50@3.80; common, $1.50@2.50; choice lambs, $5.10@5.25, common to good, $3.0.@5.00; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; heavy and thin, $4.0.@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.

HOGS—Market active and lower at $3.65@4.45.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.50@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep stronger at $3.00@3.90. Lambs—Market strong at $3 00@5.00

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 2 red, 75⅝c f. o. b. afloat spot; No. 1 northern Duluth, 78½c f. o. b. afloat to arrive, new; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80½c to arrive; No. 2 red, 73⅝c in elevator.

CORN—Spot market weak: No. 2, 40¼c f. o. b. afloat and 39¾c in elevator.

OATS—Spot market easier; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29¼c; track mixed western, 28½@30½c; track white, 30@35c.

CATTLE—No trading; feeling dull. Cables steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep dull; lambs slow and 15c lower; 19 cars unsold. Sheep, $2.50@4.25; lambs, $4.85@5.50; no Canadian lambs.

HOGS—Market nominally slow at $4.65@4.60.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	70
Hay, per ton	8 00 to 9 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	35-37
Oats	23-24
Clover Seed	3 25-3 75
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 10
Rye, per bu	$ 40
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	40
Beets, per bushel	60
Apples	35-45
Cabbage, per dozen	35-40
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	18-20
Eggs	18
Chickens, live, per pound	08
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	14
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	06
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05½
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	143⅛	146¼	142⅛	145¾
American Tobacco	119	121	119	120½
Atchison (Pfd.)	63⅜	63¾	63⅜	63⅝
C. B. & Q.	130⅝	131⅛	130¾	131
Federal Steel	53	54¼	53	54¼
Lead	29½	29½	29½	29½
U. S. Leather (pfd)	76⅞	77	76¾	77
Manhattan	107¼	109	107	108⅞
Missouri Pacific	44¼	44⅞	44¼	44⅜
Louisville & Nashville	82⅜	82⅞	82¼	82⅝

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat				
Dec	70⅞	71⅛	70⅝	71⅛
May	74⅜	74¾	74¼	74¾
Corn.				
Dec.	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜
May	31¾	31¾	31⅜	31¾
Oats.				
Dec.	22¼	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜
May	24	24	23¾	24
Pork.				
Dec.	7 95	8 00	7 95	7 95
Jan	9 37	9 42	9 37	9 37
Lard				
Dec.	5 22	5 22	5 22	5 22
Jan	5 35	5 37	5 35	5 37

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—[By Associated Press]—Hogs active, $3.85@$4.45; cattle steady; beeves $4 40@$6.75.

TOLEDO, Oct. 18—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 70¾.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.
Established 1780.
DORCHESTER, MASS.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take in place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from al injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Chronic nasal catarrh poisons every breath that is drawn into the lungs. There is procurable from any druggist the remedy for the cure of this trouble. A small quantity of Ely's Cream Balm placed into the nostrils spreads over an inflamed and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation, cleanses, heals and cures. A cold in the head vanishes immediately. Sold by druggists or will be mailed for 50 cents by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Keep Cool by Taking a Lake Trip.

Visit picturesque Mackinac, the island of cool breezes, or the 30,000 islands, the Georgian Bay route. Travel via D. & C., the coast line to the Northern summer resorts. Send two cents for illustrated pamphlets. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrators with the will annexed, of the estate of Wm. J. Kurtz, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 14th day of October, 1899.

ABSALOM MILLER,
ADAM S. MILLER,
Administrators, with the will annexed

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passageway between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

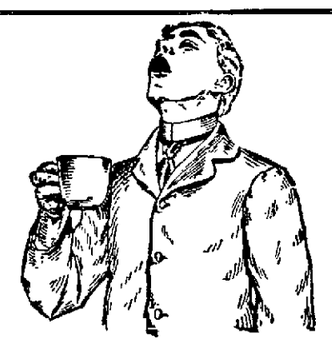
The great chain of unsalted seas present as pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The humdrum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.



HE HAS SORE THROAT

And is Gargling With

TONSILINE

That's one way of using it. Take it, gargle it, or spray it. TONSILINE never fails. 25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

To California via the Midland Route.

Every Friday night, at 10:35 p. m., a through Tourist Cars for San Francisco, carrying first and second-class passengers, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City (with stopover privileges at Salt Lake City), for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California.

The Tourist Car berth rate from Chicago to San Francisco is only $6.00, and the sleeping car berths should be reserved a few days in advance of departure of train.

Through tickets and sleeping car accommodations can be secured from any agent in the east, or by applying at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot or City Ticket Offices in Chicago.

Send for our free illustrated California folders. Address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill., or E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 131 Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

TRUSSES, 65c, $1.25 AND UP

65c. **$1.25**

We are selling the very finest Trusses made at FACTORY PRICES, less than one-third the price charged by others, and WE GUARANTEE TO FIT YOU PERFECTLY. Say whether you wish our 65c French Truss or our $1.25 New York Reversible Elastic Truss, illustrated above, cut this ad. out and send to us with OUR SPECIAL PRICE named, state your Height, Weight, Age, how long you have been ruptured, whether rupture is large or small; also state number inches around the body on a line with the rupture, say whether rupture is on right or left side, and we will send either truss to you with the understanding, if it is not a perfect fit and equal to trusses that retail at three times our price, you can return it and we will return your money.

WRITE FOR FREE TRUSS CATALOGUE which shows our entire line of trusses, including the New $10.00 Lea Truss that cures almost any case, and which we sell for $2.75
Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co. CHICAGO

DRAIN TILE

We have leased our works and in order to dispose of our entire stock of 80,000 tile until June 5th, will offer them at the following low prices:

2½ inch,	70c	per 100
3 inch,	90c	"
4 inch,	$1.50	"
5 inch,	2.50	"
5 inch,	3.50	"

This stock is first-class, well burned tile and must be sold to make room for the season's run.

Cope Bros. E. Greenville

TAXES FOR 1899.

Notice to Tax Payers of Stark County.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax-payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1899 are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year of 1899:

TOWNSHIPS.	STATE.		COUNTY.		ROAD.		TOWNSHIP.		SCHOOL.		CORPORATION		POOR.		DEC. RATE.		JUNE RATE.		TOTAL	
	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	10ths
Bethlehem	2	84	5	56	1	....	.....	70	5	.	.....	.....	...	30	8	28	7	20	15	4
Canton	2	84	5	56	2	.....	.....	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	8	15	6	15	14	3
Jackson	2	84	5	56	1	9	.....	20	3	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	95	6	5	14	.....
Lake	2	84	6	56	1	1	.....	30	.....	20	.....	...	.....	.....	5	55	4	45	10	.....
Lawrence	2	84	6	56	1	8	.....	50	4	30	.....	.....	.....	30	8	55	6	75	15	3
Lexington	2	84	5	56	3	.....	1	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	30	6	30	15	6
Marlboro	2	84	5	56	1	60	.....	60	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	15	7	55	16	7
Nimishillen	2	84	5	56	1	40	.....	40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	7	40	6	.	13	4
Osnaburg	2	84	5	56	2	.....	.....	40	2	30	.....	.....	.....	10	7	60	5	60	13	2
Paris	2	84	5	56	1	.....	.....	50	5	.....	.....	.....	...	10	8	.....	7	.....	15	.....
Perry	2	84	5	56	2	60	.....	30	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	9	70	7	10	16	8
Pike	2	84	6	56	1	60	.....	90	3	50	.....	.....	.....	20	8	10	6	50	14	6
Plain	2	84	5	56	1	60	.....	30	2	40	.....	.....	.....	30	7	30	5	70	13	.....
Sandy	2	84	5	56	.....	50	1	60	2	70	.....	.....	.....	10	6	90	6	40	18	3
Sugarcreek	2	84	5	56	1	20	.....	90	4	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	6	90	15	.....
Washington	2	84	5	56	1	50	....	40	5	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	65	7	10	15	7
Tuscarawas	2	84	5	56	2	30	...	50	3	70	.....	.....	.....	4	8	80	6	50	15	3

CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL.	STATE.		COUNTY.		ROAD.		TOWNSHIP		SCHOOL.		CORPORATION.		POOR.		DEC. RATE.		JUNE RATE.		TOTAL.	
	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	100th	Mills	10ths
Alliance	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	....	20	8	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	12	80	12	80	25	6
Beach City	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	.	50	10	60	2	.....	.....	.....	10	75	10	75	21	5
Canton	2	84	5	56	.	.....	.....	30	8	60	12	.....	.....	60	14	95	14	95	29	9
Canal Fulton	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	.....	50	11	50	4	.....	.....	30	12	35	12	35	24	7
Clinton	2	84	6	56	1	8	.....	50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	8	90	7	10	16	.....
Greentown	2	84	5	56	1	1	.....	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	45	9	35	19	8
Hostetter	2	84	5	56	1	.....	.....	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	50	5	50	12	.....
Limaville	2	84	6	56	.....	.....	.....	20	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	80	7	80	15	6
Louisville	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	.....	40	5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	24	.....
Magnolia	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	1	60	5	5	1	.....	.....	10	8	30	8	30	16	6
Marlboro	2	84	5	56	1	6	.....	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	15	6	55	14	7
Massillon	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	.....	30	7	.....	12	6	.....	50	14	40	14	40	28	8
Minerva	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	.....	60	10	.....	10	.....	.....	10	14	50	14	50	29	.....
Mt Union	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	..	40	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12	40	12	40	24	8
Mapleton	2	84	5	56	2	.....	.....	40	3	6	..	.....	.....	10	8	25	6	25	14	5
Navarre	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	.....	70	6	5	5	.	.....	30	10	45	10	45	20	9
New Berlin	2	84	5	56	1	6	.....	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	11	10	9	50	20	6
New Franklin	2	84	5	56	1	.....	.....	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	50	5	50	12	.....
Osnaburg	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	.....	40	11	5	4	5	.....	10	12	45	12	45	24	9
Uniontown	2	84	5	56	1	1	.....	30	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	45	8	35	17	8
Waynesburg	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	1	6	6	.....	4	5	.....	10	10	30	10	30	20	6
Wilmot	2	84	5	56	.....	.....	..	5	5	5	4	5	.....	.....	9	45	9	45	18	9
West Brookfield	2	84	5	56	2	3	....	5	8	....	.....	.....	.....	40	10	95	8	65	19	6

COUNTY LEVY.	RATE Mills	RATE 100th
County	1	70
Bridge	1	30
Poor	.....	20
Children's Home	.....	21
Soldiers' Relief	.....	25
Agl. and Work House	.....	40
Interest and Debt	1	10
Building	.....	40
Total	5	56

STATE LEVY.	RATE Mills	RATE 100th
General Revenue	1	40
Sinking Fund	....	30
Ohio University	.....	14
State Common School	1	
Total	2	84

The Treasurer's office will be open between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, 1899, and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1900, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the Tax Duplicate for the year 1899.

The law declares that "each person" charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all road taxes shall be paid prior to the 20th day of December.

The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlement, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the taxpayers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th of December, and the taxes collected according to the following section of the Revised Statutes:

SECTION 1094. When one-half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of County Treasurer, is not paid before the 20th day of December next after the same has been so charged or when the remainder of such taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together WITH THE PENALTY OF FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such half of any taxes, other than real estate, has not been paid on the 20th of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate for the current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this Section.

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in what township and Section, and Number of Lot. Send stamp for answer.

Send money by certificate of Deposit, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk.

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, tax payers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

☞To insure a prompt answer, all inquiries regarding taxes, made by letter, should be forwarded prior to December 10th and June 10th.

T. HARVEY SMITH, Treasurer of Stark County, Ohio.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, Stark Co., O., October 1, 1899.

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